The New-York Times.

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THE OLD NORTH STATE.

Desperation of the Democratic Tricksters in North Carolina.

Agents Discovered Bribing Negro Voters to be Arrested.

Dana's Patent Witness and His Convict Ally at Work.

Carl Schurz Rehearsing Old and Inventing New Slanders.

His Remarkable Career as a Carpet-Bagger Examined.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 28.—Although this is Sunday, the intensity of the political struggle which is raging throughout the State has caused information to come here constantly which has occupied the attention of the leaders on both sides. For some time past all the Democratic effort has been concentrated in the west, with the hope to carry the Seventh and Eighth Districts by majorities sufficient to offset the Second, believing if they do that the other districts will balance each other. Consequently Judge Merrimon, their candidate for Governor, has been constantly in the west, where lately he has had the assistance of Senator Ransom and Zeb Vance, whom Mr. Geeeley urged on to his work by naming him in his letter accepting the Baltimore nomination, while Vance was telling his hearers that Greeley is like their mountain whisky, to be cursed and swallowed. Merrimon and Ransom returned from their campaign this morning, and both are firmly convinced that the Democracy is sure of the State, basing their belief upon the large meetings they have had and the enthusiasm among their followers. All this is strictly true, but it is also true that the Republicans have made large gains and will poll a far larger vote among the mountains than they ever did before, while the gains of the Democrats will be comparatively small. All the sound and fury has been on the Democratic side in that region, so that the shouts which sound so much like the old rebel yells for Greeley, have instantly reverberated over the State from the Blue Ridge. But the Republicans have been doing an immense amount of quiet work, which will tell on Thursday. The vote heretofore dormant in that region, which is largely Republican, has been registered to such an extent that such counties as McDowell and Buncombe are expected to give Republican majorities. Instead of the two western districts balancing the Second, the Democrats will be lucky if they balance each other. Somebody is going to fall very heavily on Thursday night, and that somebody will not be of the Republican faith.

TAMMANY TRICKS RESORTED TO.

The Democrats begin to have some idea of the truth of their situation, and are using some of the tricks to defeat the popular will which Tammany taught them, and to perpetuate which they are amply supplied with money, sent them from the North to the extent, it is said, of $60,000. They certainly have had immense sums, as their expenses for such legitimate affairs as barbecues and paying the wages of orators like Schurz have necessarily been very large. Their barbecues especially have been very numerous and expensive. But even these have not exhausted their treasury, which, it is asserted here, was largely drawn from A. T. Stewart. Finding the argument of unlimited roasted pig and exhaustless whisky insufficient to save them, they have now gone regularly and openly into the market as buyers of negro votes. The Baltimore negroes, Saunders and Howatt, who were sent here by the Liberal Republican Committee, have been for several days prowling about the back settlements of several counties, endeavoring to seduce negroes into voting the Kuklux ticket, but without success. Yesterday they appeared at Henderson, and evidence was obtained that they had in many cases offered poor negroes sums of money, running all the way from $10 to $50, to vote for Democrats. Upon this evidence a warrant is to be taken out against them to-morrow for violation of the Election law, and both will probably find themselves in Raleigh jail until they can be arraigned before a United States Commissioner.

DANA'S PATENT WITNESS AT WORK.

In addition to this bargaining for votes, to which such a speedy stop will be put, the Democrats are beginning to profit by the presence of Detective Wood and convict Blumenberg, who have commenced to carry out another of Ethan Allen's instructions. Through their machinations the names of 200 Republicans were marked for challenge yesterday on the poll-lists of Raleigh alone, and doubtless many hundreds more in other places which have not been heard from. Every one of these names is of well-known citizens, so there can be no pretense of a purpose to preserve the purity of the ballot-box, and therefore this proceeding of Wood and his jail-bird stands out as a brazen attempt to rob the citizens of their franchise, worthy of Tammany in its most powerful and shameless days. It will not succeed in robbing the Republicans of many votes, howeve·, as they are determined not to be swindled by such creatures, spewed into their midst by the Liberal Republican National Committee, and many Democrats are so disgusted by this sneak-thief way to victory that they will not countenance it. The mere fact of such fellows as Wood and Blumensburg being here on some political mission has been sufficient, in many localities where it has been announced and proven by Republican speakers, to draw over to them very many of those voters who are yet halting between the two parties. There is then little prospect that the Democrats will make much by this intended rascality. Like every other move of the New-York Liberals, it has been a mistake.

THE OUTLOOK.

No reason can be found to change the figures of the canvass, which, carefully made up, give the Republicans the Congressional districts by the following vote: First, 1,200; Second, 9,000; Third, 600; Fourth, 800; Fifth, 900, making a total majority in the State of 12,500. From this must be deducted the Democratic majorities in the Sixth District, 300; Seventh, 500, and Eighth, 1,200, making 2,000, and giving the Republicans a net majority in the State of 10,500. Many of the most prominent and best informed Republicans claim much more than this, and, while asserting that they will carry both the Sixth and Seventh Districts, believe that the total majority in the State will be little if any short of 20,000. It might reach this figure, but for the Duplin murder, the Chatham Kuklux, the Charlotte outrage and the jail-bird machination. These being taken into account, such a result is not probable. To get even a lower figure in the face of the desperate efforts of the Greeleyites to save the State, the Republicans must be wary, vigilant, determined and active. They are so now, all over the State, and because I can see no sign that they are flagging anywhere, nor that they are as yet intimidated anywhere, except to some extent in Duplin, Chatham and Caswell, I am confident they are on the eve of a substantial victory.

SCHURZ THE GREAT CARPET-BAGGER.

Much disgust has been excited by the remarks of Schurz, at Greensboro, about carpet-baggers, and it is asserted he is himself the first of the cormorant rovers, as he carpet-bagged from Germany to England, then to New-York, next to Michigan, and afterward, in succession, to Minnesota and Wisconsin, always as a pensioner on a political party, and finally bringing up in Missouri, where accident made him a United States Senator, almost before he had obtained legal residence. His slanders upon some of the most useful citizens of the South, because they happened to be of Northern birth, are said to come with bad grace from one with such a record. He will also be brought to account on his assertion that North Carolina swarms with United States Deputy-Marshals for the intimidation of the people, when, in fact, there are now just sixteen persons in the entire State holding such appointments. When the Kuklux were defying the laws of God and man there were many special deputies, and the appointments of these were only for the time being, and were long ago revoked.

A PALPABLE FALSEHOOD.

The statement of Schurz that the Kuklux have been suppressed by good feeling born of the Cincinnati movement, creates intense amusement, as every body in the State knows that that diabolism was crushed by that law of Congress which Greeley demanded and Grant executed. The Cincinnati movement, it is known, has had precisely the contrary effect, as since the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore, the old members of the Kuklux have picked up such courage as mobbed Harriman, and I have eye witnesses that on Tuesday night last the clan rode their midnight rounds in the old fiendish disguises in Chatham County, rousing scores of negroes from their beds and bidding them "Beware," but for that time attempting no further outrage. In the face of such facts the assertions of Schurz do not create much confidence among the Republicans who expect to be hurried out of the State if the Democrats regain the ascendancy in the nation. E. C.

NEW-YORK STATE.

The Game of Brag Exposed—Exact Condition of Affairs in Oneida and Madison Counties.

From Our Special Correspondent.

UTICA, N. Y., Friday, July 26, 1872.

Great is gas! The symbol of the Greeleyites for this campaign should be a balloon in process of inflation. All the concomitants of such an apparatus, including the collapse, would appropriately typify the rise and fall of the Greeley movement. I say this with a full appreciation of the fact that the gentlemen with the Greeley bellows will hold up their hands in amazement at my temerity. They have started out in this campaign with the intention of playing the bluff game clear up to November. Æsop furnishes a warning for such an attempt, which they ought not to forget. Now I know the TIMES wants the simple truth in regard to the condition of affairs in the counties where I have occasion to pursue my investigations, and it shall have it, even though I may have to admit unpalatable things. I do not propose to conceal any facts in the local political situation necessary to a correct appreciation of matters as I find them. Perhaps it will show some one the necessity of harder work. But I unhesitatingly start with the assertion that if the price of gas depended upon the amount now being manufactured by the Greeleyites, there would be a great fall in the market. The programme seems to have been from the outset to expend a large amount in advertising. Hence every movement, every meeting, every recruit is announced, paraded and exaggerated, until some people really begin to believe that Greeley is the only candidate in the field whose chances are worth speaking of. I am not going to exasperate them by saying they don't amount to "a hill of beans," or make any other bucolic comparison which would be appropriate to their candidate. Some of our people have a habit of shutting their eyes and ignoring what their opponents are doing, and they have to work all the harder because they have underrated their strength. That is neither wise nor economical. These Greeleyites—I mean those who claim to have been Republicans—have some strength. In some places it is more, in others it is less, depending mainly on the extent which some local cause or prejudice may have been manipulated to increase the defection. It is cheapest to look the facts in the face just as we find them, and then their portent disappears.

But as to that great "wave," which was to sweep the mass of the Republican Party straight into the embrace of Greeleyism, it has not yet given a rippling indication of its approach in these central counties, where the most extravagant boasts have been made of its existence. I do not assert that there are not numerous sporadic indications of its prevalence, but advise people to discount at least seventy-five per cent. on all claims they hear made with reference to the number of Republicans who intend to vote for Greeley. In some cases still greater caution should be observed, for I have found several localities where a score or two were claimed and but one or two actually existed. I have, within the past few days, visited three counties—Oneida, Lewis and Madison—for the especial purpose of learning how matters stand, and I have taken pains to get at the bottom, and I will premise a brief statement of the situation by saying that while the Greeleyites are nowhere near as numerous as represented, they are generally very active, always noisy, and pretend to the utmost confidence in the result. Oneida County is one of those which they have already set down for a small spoke in their wheel of revolution. Glib talk about 1,500 majority for Greeley is common. But here is the way they arrive at it. Four weeks ago they claimed 1,000 Republicans for Greeley in the City of Utica. Last week they came down to 350. Then they admitted they had less than 200 names on their roll, of all sorts, and at their first meeting on Tuesday night, to organize, they had just twenty persons present. Now the fact is that they have got on their rolls between 150 and 200 names of men who are alleged to have heretofore acted with the Republicans, and among them are some men who ought not to be there, who probably would not be there if their sense of public duty could rise higher than their feelings of private resentment. There will be an occasion for such men to reverse their judgment, and, with the unquestioned fact that the Greeley tide is ebbing here, I expect to see them back in the ranks of the party, especially when they see that being utterly barren of issues, with no food for convictions, Greeleyism does not even offer the refuge of success for its adherents. Outside of Utica there are not more than four or five towns in which there is any development of disaffection. Among these are Vernon, Kirkland, and New-Hartford. In Rome all attempts to do anything in this line have thus far proved an utter failure. They never got but twenty-one names of alleged Republicans to their call, and a portion of these have already backed out. Two of them went right into the Grant and Wilson Club on Tuesday night. The Republicans fired up promptly, organized vigorously, and are displaying such a determined fighting spirit that Greeleyism may be considered at an end in that quarter. They have already filled any vacancies in their ranks with reliable Democrats, and this is being done all over the country. Utica will surprise Greeleyism in this respect, when the votes are counted. An illustration of the blind confidence of the Greeleyites is found in the fact that they fail or refuse to take into their account any losses in the Democratic vote. They count upon the delivery of the solid Democratic Party into the arms of the Greeley abortion, when the fact is notorious that Democrats, who will not vote for Greeley, and who will vote for Grant, if they vote at all, are to be met with on every hand, no matter where one may go. In this respect our side is by far the more candid. It concedes losses, and it claims gain. The Greeleyites concede nothing and claim everything.

The so-called leader of the Greeleyites in Oneida County is R. W. Sherman, who will be remembered as having been some years since a very good yea and nay clerk of the House of Representatives. He was then the clever "Dick" Sherman; I now find him the "Hon. R. W. Sherman," prospective Democratic-Liberal candidate for Congress in the Oneida District. Two years ago he aspired similarly in the ranks of the regular Republican Party, and failed badly. Hence the inflammation of his scalp. Worse fellows than Dick go to Congress, but no fellow will be worse beaten than he if he pits himself against Ellis H. Roberts, the present able Representative, who seems to be accorded the privilege of return without opposition in the ranks of his own party.

In Madison County, thanks to the seed of the Church planted by Gerrit Smith, the yeomanry are sturdy for the right. Soreheads are scarce. They have attempted an organization, but it is sickly. Canastota boasts the only Greeley Club, and the hundred men in buckram, in New-York, are less than a baker's dozen of poor political flesh in Canastota. The Republicans are organizing, and from all quarters of this county they promise the full Presidential year majority. Right here I ought to mention a fact highly characteristic of the philanthropy of Gerrit Smith, and because it also redounds to the credit of the President. While Greeley is insulting New-England by accusing her of furnishing corrupt representatives for the South, and while he is palliating and justifying the Kuklux crimes of unrepentant rebels like Vance, Gerrit Smith visits the Albany Penitentiary for the purpose of laying before the President recommendations for the pardon of certain of the Kuklux convicts, whose age and state of health are such that they must probably die in prison if their full sentences are enforced. The President is known to view the recommendations favorably, but in order not to have it falsely attributed to improper motives, action may be deferred for a few months.

I will defer Lewis County until my next, as my canvass is not quite complete, though not unfavorable, by any means. CYMON.

Lewis County.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT LEYDEN, Lewis County, N. Y., Saturday, July 27, 1872.

It so happened that I was able to avail myself of the result of a canvass of Lewis County just made by a gentleman whose interest it was to know exactly how matters stood. The almanacs will tell you that Lewis County is always close, one hundred being about the average Republican majority. Here, as elsewhere, the Greeleyites have already counted the votes, and returned a majority for the Democratic candidate of five hundred. Nothing is easier to these gentlemen than the manipulation of figures. Thanks to Congress, the law which puts two sworn nonpartisan witnesses at the polls, will prevent them from manipulating the returns, so as to make their present predictions good. The sum total of Lewis County, then, is that to the present date, only about sixty Greeley Republicans have been discovered, and the most liberal estimate does not concede over one hundred in the county. The sloughing off to Greeley bears the same characteristics as in other localities. In nine cases out of ten the cause is inflamed scalps. It is similar, in many respects, to the Johnson defection of 1866, except that it is not near so great. To show the character of the responses made to inquiries throughout the county, I append a brief line or two extracted from several of the letters, covering eleven out of the nineteen towns in the county:

MARTINSBURG, Monday, July 22, 1872.

The following are all whom I know to be "H. G." men here:

[Enclosed is a list of *fourteen* men in a town which is claimed to be the head-quarters of Greeleyism in the county.]

It is not certain that all of this number will finally vote as indicated, and am quite certain that there will be no addition to this number. Their zeal has already somewhat abated. L.

COPENHAGEN, N. Y., Tuesday, July 23, 1872.

Thinking you would like to know how matters stand in the north part of the county, especially in the town of Denmark, I take this time to state that there are not more than five Greeley Republicans in our town, and I am certain there is twice that number of Democrats who will not support Greeley. In Pinckney, Montague, Diana, Harrisburg, Croghan, New-Bremen and Watson, I believe there is but little division in the party, while I am sure there are Democrats that will not go Greeley and Brown. C.

PORT LEYDEN, July 20, 1872.

I know of only one Greeley Republican in this district. I know of a number of Democrats who will not vote for him, and some who will vote for Grant. M.

COLLINSVILLE, July 23, 1872.

In this part of this town (Turin) there are but two Republicans about whom there is any doubt, and one of these, it is believed, will vote for Grant. O.

LEYDEN, July 22, 1872.

The converts of the Greeley stripe here are as follows: [Here follows a list of six names.] None others in this district. M.

WEST LEYDEN, July 22, 1872.

I do not think there is a Greeley Republican in our town. I have conversed with several of our party, and have never known them to express such dislike for any other Democratic nominee. H.

GLENSDALE, July 20, 1872.

There is only one H. G. man in this part of the town (Martinsburg) from our party. We shall balance that, and more, too, before election. C.

Taking, therefore, Lewis County at exactly what it appears to be today, a candid estimate seems to be this: That probably one hundred Republicans will vote for Greeley, if the political current seems to set in his direction; if not, most of them will come back. The movement has seen its strongest days here, unless untoward management reduces Republican chances; and, in any event, enough resources are already at the command of Republican managers to make good out of the Democratic ranks any prospective losses. Tangible evidences of this are abundant. Good management will achieve all that may be necessary. CYMON.

CALIFORNIA.

Reported Poisoning—Hong Kong Passengers for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 28.—The bark C. O. Whitmore has arrived from Boston.

Capt. Charles E. Deane, editor of the Los Angeles *News*, is reported to be dying. It is supposed that he has committed suicide by poisoning.

Capt. C. M. Josslyn, of the schooner John Hunter, an old Californian, was drowned at sea, off Crescent City.

The steamer Colorado arrived this morning, from Hong Kong, June 27, and Yokohama July 7, with a full cargo of teas and the following passengers: For Chicago, H. Langton; for New-York, Thomas Wallace; for Boston, C. L. Austin; for Liverpool, John Morris, C. H. F. Schultze and W. Copeland.

Fire on the Erie Railway—Twelve Cars of Oil Burned Near Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 28.—Twelve cars of oil were burned on the Erie Railway, just west of this city, this morning, about 10 o'clock. There were four cars of refined oil and eight cars of crude oil destroyed. The total loss is about $16,000, which covers the damage done the track. The oil was consigned to parties in New-York.

WASHINGTON.

Another of the Numerous Democratic Slanders Refuted.

A Few Reminiscences of Pleasonton—Greeley's List of Defaulters—They are His Own Friends—Gold Sales and Bond Purchases for August.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A report has been in circulation for a few days that the second Auditor of the Treasury, Hon. E. B. R. French, had gone to Maine and was accompanied by a large number of clerks from the Treasury and other Departments, who had been granted leave until after the September election. To make the statement specific it was stated also that their pay was to be continued while absent, that railroad tickets were furnished them at the expense of the Government, and that in some cases there had been pretexts of official business, by which an excuse might be had for the payment of all expenses by the Government. Another small army of clerks, it was added, would follow in a few days. This outrage upon official honesty and political morals existed alone in the imagination or mendacity of somebody who invented it. Mr. French is not in Maine, but in Duxbury, Mass., where he went July 11, to spend his annual vacation. Two clerks only are learned to have gone to Maine. One had to leave the Department for a time on account of inflammation of the eyes; the other was granted leave for thirty days, twenty-two of them being without pay, to go home with a dying friend from this city. In the Second Auditor's office all requests for leave, too, are now refused until work is finished on the claims filed under the Bounty law.

PLEASONTON'S LACK OF VERACITY.

Gen. Pleasonton, in his letter to Mr. Schurz, prides himself upon a reputation for veracity. There are a good many people here, however, who would not place implicit trust in any statement of his till it had some other evidence of truthfulness to sustain it. Just about a year ago he was representing to everybody who came in contact with him, and especially to such members of the Press as he could reach, that in his quarrel, as he persisted in calling it, with Mr. Boutwell, he was sustained by the President. The day before he was dismissed he stated positively that he had not been requested to resign, and it afterward turned out that he had received a written request of the kind a week before. He represented to many Senators and members of Congress during the Winter previous that he was acting in accordance with the wish of the President in lobbying for the repeal of the income tax in opposition to Secretary Boutwell's recommendation for its retention. The result proved that he acted on his own authority, no doubt having a "distinct impression" that the President was personally favorable to a repeal. He was dismissed from the service virtually—that is, was suspended and a successor appointed, who was confirmed by the Senate without opposition, and the whole country, including the New-York *Tribune*, approved. He did not resign as that organ editorially affirms. In reply to the President's request that he should resign he sent an official letter declining so to do. This he accompanied with a private note assuring the President of his friendship, and devotion, and future support. He will hardly claim that his letter to Mr. Schurz does not give the lie direct to that voluntary statement of his own. If it should seem to be called for, a good many things not likely to increase his reputation for truth or honesty can be recounted.

GREELEY ON HIS OWN FRIENDS.

The *Tribune* must be more careful in making up lists of rogues of all descriptions, else it will do incalculable harm to its own cause. It unwittingly includes too many of its own people. Here is a list, for example, of alleged defaulters, published Saturday, which will give many of its most devoted friends much pain. It begins with Barton Able, of St. Louis, who it charges has $250,000 unaccounted for as Collector of the First District. Mr. Able is one of the prominent Greeley men in Missouri, and he is one who has funds to contribute to the "cause." Going on down it includes several of lesser note, and it is probable that a complete examination will reveal half of those who have been thus publicly exposed to be supporters of Mr. Greeley.

SECRETARY DELANO ON NORTH CAROLINA.

Secretary Delano returned this morning from North Carolina. The report he brings is like that from all other Republican sources, indicating the election of the Republican State ticket. He seems to have no doubt, if there can be a fair election, that the Republicans will have a large majority.

GEN. BANKS.

Gen. N. P. Banks arrived at the Arlington this morning, and went away again to New-York to-night. This evening he was out riding with Mr. Sumner.

THE NEWS FROM ALABAMA.

Senator Spencer arrived here from Alabama yesterday. He reports that the State is sure to give Grant a greater majority this Fall than in 1868. The Democratic estimates of party strength are based on the vote in the election of Governor two years ago; but they carried the State then by only 1,400 majority. The Kuklux terror prevented thousands of colored voters then from coming to the polls, who, this year, are all determined to exercise the right of suffrage. The colored vote will, he reports, be solid for Grant. He has been in all parts of the State, and concludes from what he has learned that not more than 100 or 200 white Republicans will vote for Greeley. Whatever defection there is among Republicans is more than offset by division in the Democratic camp between the original secessionists and Union men, the latter not being recognized on the ticket. Gov. Patten, the first Democratic Governor since the war, declares openly for Grant.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BRITISH CLAIMS.

The records, &c., of the American and British Commission organized under the Treaty of Washington will be removed to Newport, R. I., early in September, so as to be ready for the session of the Commission on the 11th of that month. The time for filing claims terminated on the 26th of June. The number of British cases is 478, and, as heretofore stated, the number of American cases is only nineteen. All of the memorials will be printed by the middle of August. Some of them make from 400 to 500 printed pages each. The proofs and testimony remain to be gathered and printed. Though the aggregate amount claimed is large, it does not follow that allowances will be made accordingly, for of the seventeen cases thus far definitively decided, awards in only three of them have been made, the others having been disallowed, and one dismissed.

GOLD SALES AND BOND PURCHASES.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Richardson has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to buy on the first and third Wednesdays of August $2,000,000 of bonds, and on the second and fourth Wednesdays, $1,000,000, making $6,000,000 in all; and to sell on the first, third and fifth Thursdays $1,000,000 of gold, and on the second and fourth Thursdays $2,000,000, making $7,000,000 in all.

THE COAL PRODUCT.

Total of coal statistics for the United States for the year ending June 1, 1870: Number of establishments, 1,550; hands employed under ground, 64,440; above ground, 29,365; total, 93,806. Capital, $86,687,251; wages paid, $43,647,118; number of tons of bituminous coal mined, 16,061,945; value, $32,063,428. Number of tons of anthracite mined, 15,760,171; value, $38,737,493. Total tons of coal mined, 31,842,119; value, $71,240,916.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Trouble Among the Lynn Shoe-Makers—A Fight Between Employers and Workmen Anticipated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, July 28.—The report that a general strike of the Crispins in Lynn is threatened is not strictly correct, though on Saturday work was suspended in quite a number of shoe factories. There is a difference between men and manufacturers concerning the price to be paid for trimming the edges of the soles, caused by the introduction of an edge-setting machine. Heretofore the work of trimming the edges of the soles has been performed for a gross price, although usually by different sets of hands, and it is the subdivision of the work by the use of this machine which requires the determination of an exact rate for the trimming, the men who set the edges by machinery being now paid by the week instead of by the piece. The general feeling among the manufacturers has been that the price for this work ought to be about three cents a pair, while the rate demanded by the Crispin Board of Arbitration is three and a half cents a pair. The men are ordered out at the beginning of a short but profitable season, during which they could earn from $25 to $40 per week, and many were loth to obey. The employers will probably concede to this demand, but it is thought that they will, at the beginning of the Fall season, make vigorous war upon the Crispin organization. The compromise made two years ago having resulted in annoyance and loss, trouble of no ordinary kind among the shoe-men may be expected the next season.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Inharmony in the Joint Claims Commission—Curious Proceeding of the Mexican Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Since the advent of the new Mexican Commissioner in the Joint Commission of the United States and Mexico, grave differences have arisen between him and his American colleague, constituting together the board relative to the present status and future disposition of a large class of claims against the United States. The following is a succinct statement of these differences. The Mexican Government laid before the Commission 366 individual claims against the United States for about $2,000,000, and known as the "Indian depredation cases." These cases were argued by both Governments before the Board of Commissioners, and submitted for their award. The Commissioners differed, and, on the 8th of May last, by an order on their records, referred their disagreement to the umpire for his decision, directing the Mexican Secretary to deliver to him the papers. In the meantime the Mexican Government appointed a new Commissioner, vice the old one, resigned. He took his seat June 24 last, and, finding the Mexican Secretary had not yet executed the order of reference to the umpire, he volunteered to his colleague to examine the cases, to see if he could not agree with him in opinion, and thus save the necessity of executing the order of reference to the umpire.

But the new Mexican Commissioner reached the conclusion that neither the Board of Commissioners nor their umpire had any authority to decide for or against the claims, but that they should be suspended, and the two Governments advised that they could only be settled by a new treaty, and that till they were thus settled, they should be held up and kept intact, at the same time announcing his firm resolution to take that course with them. His colleague, the American Commissioner, not being able to agree with any part of his views, required the execution of the order of May 8, and the delivery of the cases to the umpire. The Mexican Commissioner explicitly refused to allow it to be done. His colleague then proposed to refer their difference as to his right to rescind the order of the Board for any reason, and to suspend the cases to the umpire. He rejected this. Finally, the American Commissioner announced that he would treat this overthrow of the authority of the Board and of the umpire, and this suspension of the cases, as a forced interruption of the labors of the Commission until the two friendly Governments should remove the difficulty, and at once refer the questions raised to the two Governments. The convention requires every case laid before the Commission to be decided by the 1st of February next; and unless this is done, nothing is done. The suspension of 366 cases, with no right to decide them, is therefore a complete overthrow of the convention, and breaks the treaty, unless the two Governments provide a remedy. So the American Commissioner viewed the matter. Pending the solution of the difficulty through diplomatic channels, the sessions of the Board are suspended.

THE INDIANS.

Valuation of Cherokee Lands for Osages—Immense Frauds Upon the Indians Through Delegates and Washington Lobbyists.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The official stenographer who accompanied the Sub-Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives in its recent trip to the Indian Territory has returned to this city, after an absence of five weeks. The members of the Committee, Messrs. Shanks, of Indiana, Chairman; Burdett, of Missouri, and Smith, of Philadelphia, are still in the Territory, having left Muskogee last Wednesday to visit and set a price upon the Cherokee lands west of the 96th degree of longitude, which have been assigned to the Osage Indians. It is the duty of the President to fix the price to be paid the Cherokees for those lands, and as the price fixed by him some time ago (fifty cents per acre) was unsatisfactory to the Cherokees, a reconsideration was procured, and the President will probably be guided by the report of the Committee.

A large mass of very important testimony has been taken, disclosing immense and almost incredible frauds upon the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws through means of corrupt bargains made by Indian delegates with Washington lobbyists and claim agents, the contingent fees in some instances aggregating millions of dollars, in which the delegates had large pecuniary interests. The Committee is said to be very indignant against the persons involved in these robberies of the ignorant Indians, and the cancellation and annulment of all such existing contracts will be recommended and insisted upon.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Several Stores and Dwellings Burned in Ottawa, Canada—A Woman Burned to Death and Another Fatally Injured—Loss $150,000.

OTTAWA, Canada, July 28.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the back part of Mortimer's drug-store, in Sussex-street, and spread rapidly to the builings in the same range occupied by Messrs. Nye, tobacconists; Bartlett, confectioner; Meadows, tin-ware; Frank McDougalls, hardware; Faulkner, dry goods, and Cordingly, tin-ware. All of these shops, with the stocks and the furniture in the dwellings overhead, were almost entirely demolished. The fire also spread through the stables in the rear of Matthew's hotel and caught the roof of the latter building, which was also demolished. The wife of Mr. Evans, who occupied the dwelling over the Nye tobacco-store was burnt to death. Mr. Evans narrowly escaping a similar fate, while the servant girl in his employ, and also one in Mr. Mortimer's, jumped from the third story window into the street. The former, it is feared, is fatally injured. The loss is $150,000, a large portion of which is covered by insurance.

A Massachusetts Tragedy—Fatal Result of a Bar-room Quarrel.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 28.—A Coroner's inquest at Pittsfield yesterday, on the body of John Berrigan, an Irishman, who was found dead in his bed at that place yesterday morning, rendered a verdict that death was caused by a blow on the head from a club in the hands of William B. Burbank. The homicide was the result of a bar-room quarrel. Burbank was arrested and is under $10,000 bonds to appear for examination on Monday. He is the son of Abraham Burbank, proprietor of the Burbank House, and the largest real-estate owner in the town.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE.

Figures That do not Lie—One More Fabrication Exposed—An Official Statement which is Final.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1872.

D. B. Sickels, Esq., Care of Messrs. Clark, Walcott & Co., Bankers, No. 29 Broad-street, New-York City:

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 15th instant, inclosing a paragraph cut from a newspaper, alleging that "The expenses of the Executive Department during the first two years of Grant's term were $18,709,472, against $12,856,220 for the last two years of Johnson's Administration. Here is an increase of nearly six millions instead of a reduction. How much economy is there in that?" and asking to be informed if the statements therein made are correct. In reply, I have to state that the expenses of the "Executive" for the fiscal years 1867 and 1868, the last two fiscal years of President Johnson's Administration, and for the fiscal years 1870 and 1871, the first two fiscal years of President Grant's Administration, as published respectively on pages 44, 47, 18 and 4, of Finance Reports 1867-68 and 1870-71, were there stated as follows, but were differently made up:

Fiscal year 1867	$9,603,101 60
Fiscal year 1868	6,757,402 45
Total	$16,360,504 05
Fiscal year 1870	$9,297,053 72
Fiscal year 1871	9,412,418 23
Total	$18,709,471 95

Included in this amount of $18,709,471 95, expenditures for the "Executive," are expenses incident to carrying into effect national loans, (issuing Treasury notes, fractional currency, &c.,) as follows:

For fiscal year 1870	$2,792,455 12
For fiscal year 1871	2,897,856 92
Amounting in the aggregate to	$5,690,312 04

There was also expended for the same purpose during the fiscal years 1867 and 1868, the sum of $3,804,390 99, as follows: In 1867, $1,786,568 56, and in 1868, $2,017,822 43, which was not included in the expenditure of $16,360,504 05 on account of the Executive for that period, but which appears in the finance report in separate items, under the head of "miscellaneous expenditures." As these expenditures for loans, notes and currency were no more a part of the "Executive" expenditures for 1870 and 1871 than they were for 1867 and 1868, they should either be added to 1867 and 1868, or deducted from 1870 and 1871, in order to arrive at a fair comparison between the two periods. Deducting them from the last-named period, the expenditures on account of the "Executive" are as follows:

Last two fiscal years of President Johnson's Administration, 1867 and 1868, $16,360,504 05.

First two years of President Grant's Administration, 1870 and 1871, $13,019,159 91.

I may add that the increased expenditure during the last-named period on account of loans, notes and fractional currency was due to the reprinting of an entire new series of notes and currency, to take the place of the old issues then in circulation, which had been called in for redemption in consequence of their worn-out and mutilated condition, and the numerous and well executed counterfeits in circulation.

I am, very respectfully,
WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Acting Secretary.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Arrival of the New Governor—Judicial Proceedings—Labor Wanted.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 28.—Mr. Cairns, a brother of Lord Cairns, the late leader of the Conservative Party in England, has arrived at the Balize, and assumed the Governorship of British Honduras, which is now like Jamaica, a Crown colony.

A Circuit Court was held at Corosal, near the spot where the Indians made the raid in 1870. No Court had been held there since. There were only four cases listed for trial, two of which were for murder, and both the accused were convicted and sentenced to death.

Labor is much wanted in Honduras, a large body of men having gone to Costa Rica to work on the railroad. A special agent has been sent to Jamaica to employ all that can be had.

MEXICO.

Official Confirmation of Juarez's Death—Lerdo De Tejada Inaugurated President.

MATAMORAS, July 28.—Official communication was received here today via Tampico from Minister of War Mejia, confirming the report of the death of President Juarez, on the 18th, of heart disease. Lerdo De Tejada was immediately inaugurated. Telegraph communication between here and Monterey is interrupted.

The Fees of Gaugers—Serious Reduction by the Last Act of Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 28.—The gaugers of this city are much exercised over a recent act of Congress, which goes into effect on Aug. 15. The act provides that they shall be paid by fees, dependent upon the quantity gauged, which shall be presented by the Commissioner, and which, together with their actual traveling expenses, will be paid monthly. This enactment will reduce the compensation of gaugers in this city at least thirty per cent.

The Steamer New-England.

GARDINER, Me., July 28.—The wrecked steamer New-England has been got off, and is coming up the harbor in tow of the steamer New-York and the revenue cutter Mosswood.

The Philadelphia Children's Excursion.

PHILADELPHIA, Pen., July 28.—The first Children's excursion, on the plan of those of the NEW-YORK TIMES, came off here yesterday, and was a great success. Not a single accident occurred, although nearly a thousand children participated in it. Two more excursions are to take place this week.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit...	70	79	78	77
Stand of Bar. in inch..	29.95	29.98	..	29.98

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 70°; 6 A. M., 72°; 9 A. M., 74°; 12 M., 80°; 3 P. M., 86°; 6 P. M., 80°; 9 P. M., 77°; 12 P. M., 75°; average temperature yesterday, 76½°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The regular peach trains from Delaware will begin to run early this week.

Dividends, amounting to $1,642,057, are to be paid out in Boston in August.

The letter of recall of Minister Curtin was written on the 26th of April, and was made at his own request.

A circular will soon be issued, calling an Irish Republican National Convention, to meet at Philadelphia in the middle of September, in the interests of Grant and Wilson.

The doorway of the rooms of the United States and Mexican Commission, in Washington, is draped in mourning in respect to the memory of the late President Juarez.

Edward F. Foster, editor of the *Democratic News*, of Boston, and well known to the members of the theatrical profession, died suddenly on Saturday evening, of heart disease, in that city.

Mr. John McFarland, nearly seventy-six years old, and his wife, a few years younger, living in Stark, N. H., never had occasion to call a physician until last week, when Mr. McFarland was attacked with disease of the brain.

A citizen of Maine, who urges legislation to protect the forests, says that owing to the destruction of the woods in Paris, the average volume of water in the Little Androscoggin, in that town, is not more than one-half what it was thirty years ago.

A Massachusetts young woman recently patented a square-bottomed paper bag, for the use of grocers and others, and now she has still further increased the value of her invention by inventing a machine for folding, by which two girls can make 30,000 bags per day.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Fresh Innovations by the Mikado of Japan.

Preparations to Promulgate a New Religion.

All to be Compelled to Conform to it.

Diplomatic Relations Between France and Mexico to be Resumed.

The Alleged Cuban Privateer Held for Violating Neutrality.

JAPAN.

The Mikado Visiting Kioto by Sea—Telegraphic Communication—A New Religion in Preparation—Business.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 28.—The steamer Colorado brings the following news from Japan:

The Mikado left Yeddo on the 28th ult., accompanied by eight war-steamers, intending to visit Kioto and other portions of the Southern country, and return in forty days. This is the first time in Japanese history that the Mikado has embarked on such an excursion, and much good is expected to result from it.

The Tunisian steamer Sadkar, being unable to pay her debts, the Japanese Government has ordered her to be sold, the Captain protesting.

Telegraphic communication between Yeddo, Nagasaki and the outside world is to be completed within five weeks.

The Japanese Mint has been closed for extensive additions.

The Government has decided upon the promulgation of a new form of religion, upon careful consultation with the most noted exponents of each sect, and all will be compelled to conform thereto. The new religion will be enlightened, simple and adapted to common sense, and is likely to meet the approval of all classes.

Sterling Exchange is high and firm at 4s. 9d. Tea is eagerly taken at advanced rates. The quality is superior to last season.

The Pacific mail steamers are unable to meet the requirements of shippers. Three sailing vessels are under charter for San Francisco. The Polly Lewis is laid on for New-York. Three hundred and fifty bales of new silk have been settled, which showed a market difference in quality from last shipments. There is business enough offering from Yokohama alone to supply cargoes for four steamers per month for the Summer season.

Relations with the Outer World—Treaties of Commerce, Friendship and Navigation in Preparation.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—It is known the Japanese Embassy are satisfied with the results of their late mission to Washington. They were not empowered to conclude a treaty with the United States, but to prepare the way for one of commerce, friendship and navigation. Each Government now understands the position of the other, and is in possession of a copy of the draft of the treaty, which is said to confer many advantages on the United States. Nothing, however, will be concluded until the Embassy shall have visited Europe and returned to their own country, by which programme it would seem that the Japanese are engaged in perfecting a series of treaties with the principal Powers of that section of the world, as well as with the United States, and design to consummate them all about the same time, so that they may be in harmonious action.

FRANCE.

Diplomatic Relations to be Resumed with Mexico.

PARIS, July 28.—The French Government contemplates the resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico, the death of Juarez having removed the only obstacle thereto.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Nilsson Receives 12,000 Pounds in Wedding Presents.

LONDON, July 28.—The presents received by Christine Nilsson on the occasion of her marriage amount in value to £12,000 sterling. The Princess of Wales sent a diamond bracelet to the bride.

THE CUBAN PRIVATEER.

Surrender of the Pioneer to the United States Marshal for Violation of the Neutrality Laws.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 28.—The alleged Cuban privateer Pioneer, which has been lying at Newport in the custody of Collector Macy for a violation of the Revenue laws, passed into the charge of United States Marshal Coggshall, Saturday, on an order of President Grant to hold the vessel for a violation of the Neutrality act of 1818.

THE WEST INDIES.

Telegraphic Copyright—Small-Pox in Cuba and the Medical Monopoly—The Haytian Loan.

KINGSTON, July 20.—The Jamaica Legislature has referred to a special committee of the Council, the petition of the Agent of the New-York Associated Press for a protective copyright of sixty hours on the telegrams of the Association arriving in Jamaica. The agent represents in his memorial that no sooner are telegrams obtained at great expense to the subscribing members of the Press, who contribute toward this enterprise, than other papers immediately reproduce these telegrams, to the great injury of the enterprising Press of Kingston.

From a Government return which appears in the Jamaica Blue Book for 1871, it appears that the Colonial Bank has been for several years past importing large quantities of silver coin which gradually disappears from circulation. This has not been exported, and the conclusion is that the negroes are hoarding the silver.

The Governor has discovered that a Cuban patient, suffering from small-pox, and under the care of a Cuban homeopathic physician, was recently taken, by authority of a local law, from this homeopathist, by a local practitioner, and that the patient died. The Cuban refugees, therefore, afraid of similar interference on the part of the local physicians, concealed their cases of sickness, and the Government have since discovered, on investigation, that of six cases which were thus concealed and treated by Cuban practitioners all recovered. A bill is, therefore, to be introduced, abolishing the present medical monopoly.

HAYTI.

The Haytian loan, which it was proposed to raise, has been arranged. Messrs. White, Hartman & Co., of Port-au-Prince, are to advance $12,000,000, for the purpose of buying in the paper currency at $300 to $1 gold or silver. The Government is to pay them thirteen per cent. for twelve years, and at the end of that period, by the payment of this interest regularly, the debt is to be considered settled and wiped out.

On the 2d inst., at a meeting of the Senate, a report of a Commission to inquire into claims of indemnity by subjects of her Britannic Majesty was presented, awarding an aggregate of $6,000 for damages caused to British subjects in Hayti during recent civil wars.

Hitherto the West India and Pacific Steamship Company's Hulk and Produce Depot, at the entry of the inner harbor of Port-au-Prince and close to Fort Islet, has shown a fixed white light on her main mast, but as this light at times could not be distinguished from fires on shore, the Company have altered this to a bright, fixed red light, which is now exhibited at the same place. There being no light-house at Port-au-Prince, this notice is considered of importance to shipping.

Coffee, $11 25, has been paid; Logwood, $4; Cotton, $14; Exchange, $2 70 to $2 80; Paper to be withdrawn, $300 to $1, American.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ROSE GARDEN. By the author of "Unawares." Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

Few novels have ever been written that give a clearer idea of modern French life, its subtleties and peculiarities, than those which have appeared during the past few years in England, and to which the present work is a notable addition. *The Rose Garden* is given to the world by some one unknown, but in its plot and method of thought the reader will be reminded again and again of Miss Thackeray, so constantly, indeed, as to suggest the conclusion that she must have been its author. The scene of the story is laid in the southeastern corner of France, first in the quaint half-French, half-Spanish town of Bayonne, then at the watering-place of Biarritz, and lastly removed to an old chateau among the Pyrenees. The characters are well selected and admirably sustained throughout the book, the author's love for contrasts—often exhibited—leading her to choose two of the most marked types of French women—the versatile, vivacious Parisian and the quiet, earnest Breton, each of whom is made to answer as a complete foil to the other. The male characters are not so strongly drawn, and belong to classes not so readily recognized.

A MILLER'S STORY OF THE WAR, OR THE PLEBISCITE. Translated from the French of Erckmann-Chatrian. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.

No account of the Franco-German war has as yet been written that, for intensity of interest and faithfulness of description, can be compared with this simple but artistic story of the sufferings endured by the Elsatian peasantry, during the time between the battle of Woerth and the capitulation of Paris. The story is told as if narrated by the Mayor of a little country town, who recounts his experiences both under the corrupt half-clerical, half-imperial government of Napoleon, and under the stern arbitrary war rule of the Germans. In treating of the first, the low treachery by which the country people were deceived and led into an unnecessary war by their rulers is reviewed and denounced, while the exacting and despotic acts of the German soldiery during the invasion are painted in no light colors. War, stripped of all its finery and sentiment, is brought as a stern reality face to face with the reader; and as an argument for universal peace we can conceive of no more powerful plea than has herein been set forth.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. By WILLIAM FLAGG. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This is a genuine American story, fresh and vigorous in tone, and embodying experiences of Western life wholly untried by previous novelists. It is no light task to strike out a path for one's se f in any branch of literature, particularly that of fiction-writing, and if this is, as we think it is, Mr. Flagg's first attempt, he has certainly reason to be satisfied with his work. There are, indeed, a few evidences of crudeness, and the characters are not what might be called deeply drawn; but on the other hand, there is a delightful originality of thought; the interest of the reader is completely held throughout, while the skill and imaginative power evinced in constructing and developing the plan of the story, proves that the author is a writer of really great merit.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. (Eleventh Year.) New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This is by far the most useful European guide-book published in the English language. There are others that devote a volume to each country, rendering it necessary for a traveler to take quite a library with him on a tour through Europe; but for a sturdy array of important facts and valuable suggestions, given in one compact volume, the present work stands without a rival. The trouble to which Mr. Fetridge has been put in order to keep up with the rapid changes that are every year being made in the various European cities and countries, will be appreciated by old travelers; and the unusual accuracy with which he has done his work, will six months hence be admitted by the many who will have put it to proof.

THAT CONVENTION; OR, FIVE DAYS A POLITICIAN. By F. G. W. ET ALS. New-York and Chicago: F. G. WELCH & CO.

The first fruits of the present political campaign appear in this little *brochure*, which has for its subject the Cincinnati Convention, a topic in itself grotesque, and which has been treated in a style at once laughable and incisive. The author has proved himself to be a genuine humorist; with ready wit he has seized on the salient features of the Convention, and has given what may be a burlesque account of it, but hardly more a burlesque than was the actual event. He also exhibits in its proper light the extreme ludicrousness of Mr. Greeley's claims as candidate for the Presidency, and in this, as in the former case, Mr. Frank Beard, who has illustrated the work, has caught and expounded in an admirable manner the spirit and humor of the author. As a campaign document the work will have a wide and appreciative circulation.

IT IS THE FASHION. From the German of ADELHEID VON AUER. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

The majority of the novelists of the present day are influenced to a great degree by the French literature in the estimates they form of the comforts and pleasures of simple home-life. The desire for them is, nevertheless, as strong as ever among all the descendants of the old Germanic races, and it is pleasant to see the somewhat obsolete topic revived as it is in this really excellent book. Miss Auer has described with vivid realism, and in an interesting manner, the sorrows and misfortunes resulting from the violation of those rules for household government under which alone the family system can be happily sustained. The book is certainly well fitted for the times.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL TOURIST'S GUIDE. By GEO. A. CROFUTT. New-York.

The author of this work has produced a really remarkable guide-book. Not only does it furnish an exhaustive account of what the tourist can see in a trip across the Plains, but also gives many statements of the mining, agricultural and other natural resources of the Western Territories, so that it has a decided and unique value as a book for reference or information. Mr. Crofutt seems to have had unusual opportunities in preparing his work, his knowledge of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, over which the route lays, and of the towns which have sprung up along the line, dates from their earliest infancy, and thus he is able to treat of them and their growth in a more thorough manner than would otherwise be possible.

BUFFALO LAND. By W. E. WEBB. Cincinnati and Chicago: E. HANNAFORD & CO.

The burlesque account of a scientific excursion to the Plains west of the Missouri River, given under this title, is as delightfully humorous in its way as Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad." The characters of the individuals composing the party are capitally portrayed, and the opportunity which the proverbial eccentricities of scientific men afford, taken advantage of in an exceedingly happy manner. At the end of the work there is a statement, partly statistical and partly descriptive, of the natural inducement offered to emigrants in the State of Kansas and the surrounding Territories.

A COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY SCRIPTURES. By JOHN PETER LANGE, D. D. Translaced from German by PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D., and others. (The Book of the Kings.) New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.

The effect of modern critical investigation and the study of philology are nowhere exhibited more strikingly than in the late works that have been written in explanation of the text of the Bible. The above work, to which the present volume is a valuable addition, is undoubtedly the most accurate and scholarly Scriptural Commentary that has ever been published. In connection with its reproduction in America, it may be stated that the translators, who are some of the ablest scholars in the country, have made many important additions to the original, based on the results of the latest Egyptian and Assyrian researches.

A GRAMMAR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE. By DR. GEORGE CURTIUS. Edited by WILLIAM SMITH, LL. D. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Curtius' Greek Grammar has passed through a large number of editions in German, and there is little doubt but that it will meet equal appreciation from English and American students. In its construction the highest scientific information concerning the formation and development of language has been put into use, and a number of grave errors in relation to the declension of Greek substantives—which we fear have never been corrected in many schools in this country—are explained, and the necessary substitutions given. Messrs. Harper & Brothers have issued the work in a very neat and serviceable form.

THE CHILD; ITS NATURE AND RELATIONS. Translated from the German of Baroness MARENHOLTZ BULOW. By MATILDA H. KRIEGE. New-York: E. STEIGER.

Friedrich Frœbel's system for the instruction of children, called the Kindergarten method, is too well known in this country to need any superficial explanation; but in the present work we are given a detailed account of the manner of instruction, and of the natural laws underlying it, which are appealed to in developing the mental power in young children. The work is by one of Frœbel's most earnest disciples, whose success in educating children has given her a European reputation. We can commend it to all thoughtful parents as a really excellent book.

A MANUEL OF ANCIENT HISTORY. By M. E. THALHEIMER. New-York: WILSON, HINKLE & CO.

This work does not pretend to be more han an outline sketch of the history of the various nations of antiquity; and to this extent its author has been unusually successful. He has, in his labor, availed himself of the latest information which the researches of Niebuhr, Bunsen, Arnold, and Rawlinson have furnished, and produced a work that will prove of the greatest value as a book of reference to those who have given the matter thorough study, or as a text-book for those who seek information in an easy and condensed form.

A POCKET DICTIONARY OF THE TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN ARTS AND MANUFACTURES. (German, English and French.) New-York: L. N. SCHMIDT.

This is the American republication of a highly important German work, in the compilation of which a vast amount of time and attention has been expended. Each technical word used respectively by the scientists, mechanics or artists of England, Germany and France is taken, and its synonym given in the two other languages. The work will be found of great value to those who have correspondence with foreign countries in which these terms are brought into use; to those reading German and French scientific writings, and to importers of all kinks of wares of transatlantic manufacture.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AMOS KENDALL. Edited by his son-in-law, WILLIAM STICKNEY. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

The years in which Mr. Kendall was connected with the National Government form one of the most interesting periods in our history; and in his private life his acquaintance with distinguished American statesmen was so intimate that his autobiography abounds with information both entertaining and instructive. The narrative is written in an easy, pleasant manner; and it affords as good an illustration as could be offered of the rise of a worthy man from a humble position to power and affluence, which often, in this country, rewards patient industry.

New Books Received.

—*Choisey*. By JAMES P. STORY. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.

—*Three Generations*. By SARAH A. EMERY. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

—*Caper Sauce*. By FANNY FERN. New-York: G. W. CARLETON & CO.

—*Minna Monté*. By "Stella." Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

—*Poems*. By MARY E. POPE. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

—*A Brave Lady*. By Miss D. W. MULOCK. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

—*Is It True?* By the author of *John Halifax, Gentleman*. New-York: HARPER & BROS.

—*Get Thee Behind Me, Satan*. By OLIVE LOGAN. New-York: ADAMS, VICTOR & CO.

—*The Love Match*. By HENRY COCKTON. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

—*Fifine and Other Poems*. By ROBERT BROWNING. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.

—*Edna Browning*. By Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES. New-York: G. W. CARLETON & CO.

—*My Farm at Edgewood*. By DONALD G. MITCHELL. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.

—*Travels*. By Rev. EUGENE VETROMILE, D. D. (Vol. I.) New-York: D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

—*Window Gardening*. Edited by HENRY T. WILLIAMS. New-York: Office of the *Horticulturist*.

—*The Village Picnic and Other Poems*. By THOMAS DURFEE. Providence, R. I.: GEO. H. WHITNEY.

—*Guide to Reading the Hebrew Text*. By Rev. W. H. VIBBERT, M. A. Andover: WARREN F. DRAPER.

—*Waifs from the Way-Bills on an Old Expressman*. By T. W. TUCKER. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

—*The Great Peace-Maker*. By R. H. HORNE. London: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, LOW & SEARLE.

—*Chateau Morville; Or, Life in Louvaine*. From the French. By E. R. Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER.

—*History of the Corruptions of Christianity*. By JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, LL. D. London: The British and Foreign Unitarian Association.

—*Hymnal According to the Use of the Protestant Episcopal Church*. Edited by Rev. CHARLES H. HALL, D. D. New-York: A. S. BARNES & CO.

The Profitless Career of a Horse-Thief.

From the Boston Transcript, July 25.

The philosophers are scarcely more positive that nothing can be made out of nothing than are the political economists that nothing can be made in trading horses. The experience of most gentlemen will confirm this proposition. Indeed, business men, in buying a horse, generally charge off the price to profit and loss. But it had a rare illustration in the experience of a young man from Lowell, twenty-five years of age, who sports a no less yellow-covered name than Herbert Montague, and who has, within three years, disposed of eighty-five horses, appropriated surreptitiously by himself, though paid for by others; and having got them on these favorable terms, sold them to advantage, he finds himself, on his arrest, with fifteen cents in his pocket. His only remaining fortune at the end of this enterprising and romantic career consists of a wife and baby. He was arrested in Leeds, Me., on Sunday last, and is now in Lowell. He has frequented the best hotels, dressed well, and done all he could to maintain a creditable position, but his fate shows to what straits dealing in horses will bring a man, even when he gets them for nothing.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Interest in the Election—A Dastardly Murder—The Kuklux—Republican Organization.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Thursday, July 25, 1872.

Only those who are in the centre of this political cauldron can form a correct idea of how it seethes. No one who tarries here even for a day can fail to see how general and intense is the interest in the election of Thursday next, which is to decide the control, not only of North Carolina, but of the nation during the next four years. Each side being firmly convinced that this is the case, is straining every nerve to obtain the victory, and is using every appliance known to honorable political warfare to accomplish that result. Except in the notable case of the employment by the Greeley Committee at New-York of such disreputable tools as Wm. P. Wood and Jacob Blumenburg, and the attempt here by the Democracy to manufacture an intimidation case out of an ordinary street fight between a negro man and a negro boy, I know of nothing illegitimate which either side has attempted during the canvass. Both are supplied with money, which, so far as I have been able to learn, is being properly used for the legitimate expenses that attach to a political campaign, except in the case of Wood, and the cry of fraud and corruption, which is already raised to explain the crushing defeat which the Democracy see they are certain to meet here, is more baseless than such cries generally are.

A DASTARDLY MURDER.

But while the general action of both sides through leaders and State Committees is thus commendable, there have been many individual acts which are without excuse. The facts concerning some of these have come out slowly, and this is notably the case in reference to the murder of a colored man named George Pearsall, in Sancta township, Duplin County, on the 10th instant. This affair was first represented as the slaying of a conservative, and when this version was doubted, the Democrats had a vast deal to say about a base Republican howl about the revival of Kukluxism. As the tragedy has been thus misrepresented, I think it best to give the precise facts as derived from a private letter received here today from the scene of the massacre. On the 10th of July the Duplin County candidates had a joint discussion at Sancta. Whisky was abundant, and during the day a white man named Edward Williams, who was under its influence, struck several negroes with a stick in drunken sport. No one was seriously injured by his frolic, but George Pearsall, whose father had been struck, became offended, and said he would allow no white man to hit him. Pearsall had also been drinking, and nothing but angry words occurred between him and Williams. Late in the afternoon, when Pearsall started to go home, he was taken in charge by three white men, George Mercer, John Boker, and Thomas Hall, two of whom took an arm each of Pearsall, and the other pushed him on from behind. In this way the party proceeded down the road, Pearsall constantly struggling to free himself, and the others continually forcing him on. About a mile from the place of meeting the party disappeared from the public road. Not long afterward the report of fire-arms was heard, but no one appears to have paid any attention to the matter, and it was not until the following Monday, when the wife of Pearsall had become alarmed by his long absence, that the murder was discovered by finding the body of Pearsall in the woods, near to the spot where his captors dragged him from the high road. The body was pierced with three pistol balls, the skull was fractured, and after this bloody work the savages had mutilated the body by cutting the head entirely from the trunk. They had then left the spot without any attempt to bury the body of their victim, and when found it had been partly devoured by buzzards.

There was a Coroner's inquest held, and, the jury rendering a verdict that Pearsall had come to his death at the hands of George Mercer, John Boker, and Thomas Hall, there was some pretense made by the Sheriff of searching for them to arrest them, but it is scarcely necessary to say that they were still at large four days ago, which was ten days after the murder, although they are understood to be still in the county. This fact alone would establish the case as a political murder, but in addition it is undeniable that the victim was a black Republican and the murderers are white Democrats. Pearsall was known as one abjectly poor, so there could be no hope of plunder as an incentive to the crime, and his murder coming close upon his trifling dispute with Williams, there is no denial in the region where it occurred that it was prompted solely by partisan malignity. Many Democrats of the county have expressed their sincere abhorrence of this diabolical crime, but there are, unfortunately, many others who only think it particularly unfortunate at this particular time, and the Democratic Press of the State has been so busy with denying the facts, that there has not been time for it to denounce the spirit to which such deeds are due. The Republicans look dolefully upon this mangled corpse as a first fruit of the unholy alliance between Greeleyism and Democracy, and if such a thing as the triumph of the alliance could possibly occur on Thursday next, thousands of them would be already flying from the State to save their lives, not because the Greeley leaders desire any wholesale butchery, but because that success would inevitably lead, in despite of the Democratic chiefs, to the revival and dominance in the State of the Kuklux.

REVIVING KUKLUXISM.

Nothing can utterly crush out the spirit of Kukluxism, which is only that of the rebellion concentrated, but the ascendancy in the nation of the party which defeated the rebellion in armed conflict. There is everywhere manifested here the spirit which drove this State into secession, and since the war has moistened her soil with the blood of her best citizens, shed by midnight assassins for political reasons. Although the Democratic leaders may endeavor, from motives of policy, to restrain these miscreants, just now they find it a very difficult task, and after the election of Greeley impossible. Precisely the same results would follow that election as would have attended that of Seymour in 1868, and no one more forcibly portrayed the horrors such an event would have brought upon the country than the present Democratic candidate. Even the nomination of Greeley, which is deemed an evidence of the disintegration of the Republican Party, and its consequent destruction, has been attended with evil results, as it has emboldened the Kuklux to hope for success, and they already show more signs of life than they have exhibited since their dens were broken up by the enforcement of the Kuklux law. I have said that this election is the one the most free of any which has occurred in the State since the war, and while this is true, its result will be to some extent determined by Kuklux terrorism deterring Republicans from voting, at least in the Counties of Caswell, Chatham and Duplin, and perhaps in some other localities. The Democrats are also using everywhere a means of preventing a full Republican vote, which has been used by both parties in many of the States, which, however legitimate it may be, will undoubtedly lead to some scenes of violence here and prevent a full Republican vote. The plan is to have two bitter partisans at every polling-place to challenge every Republican voter, and thus in the counties having a large colored population prevent the vote from being polled by the time which will be consumed in this challenging. In Democratic counties it is expected that the mere facts that their votes will be challenged will deter some of the more timid Republicans from approaching the polls for fear of personal violence. It is also expected that in some places these challengers will be men who are intent upon violence, and will neglect nothing that will tend to produce it. To guard against the danger to be apprehended from this challenging two reliable, discreet Republicans have been selected for each township, who will do all that is possible to protect their voters, and take care that the Democrats keep within the letter of the law in the exercise of their right of challenging. There has been no charge, so far as I have been able to learn, on either side of intended election frauds, except that provoked by the appearance of such characters as Wood and Blumenburg, and consequently there is no cause for challenging, and it can have no other purpose than to prevent a full Republican vote from being polled.

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

But there is good reason to hope that even this Democratic device for preventing an expression of popular opinion will have very little effect. All the advantages of thorough organization are upon the Republican side. No man ever labored so zealously and efficiently in a political campaign as has Senator John Pool in this, and it is no small compliment that, while the Press of the State is reeking with charges of corruption and infamous conduct on the part of nearly all of both sides who are prominent in the canvass, no charge of a serious character has been made against him. He has some able assistants in managing the campaign, prominent among whom are Gen. Joseph C. Abbott, of Wilmington, formerly a Senator; Col. I. J. Young, of Raleigh, and Thomas D. Keogh, of Greensboro. The candidates for Congress, but especially Judge Thomas, Judge Settle, Mayor Smith and Mr. Dockeney are active and efficient, and have by the speeches which they have made in nearly every township of their respective districts done a work of incalculable value in the enlightenment of the people. Gov. Caldwell has also been of great service, especially in the western part of the State, where he has done most of his canvassing, and where he is yet engaged in the work. The labors of all these leaders have had the effect of thoroughly arousing the Republicans to the importance of the pending contest, and as a consequence there has been in most localities a thorough organization of the party by townships and counties. Except in the more violent Kuklux counties, there is no reason to doubt that nearly the full Republican vote will be polled. The frequent and exhaustive discussions of the questions at issue as usual have had the effect to recruit the Republican ranks, as the Democracy cannot stand the light here any better than elsewhere, nor so well. In addition there are many who are apathetic in consequence of the nomination of Greeley, and, while this will have much greater effect upon the vote in November than now, it will still cause some defections in this campaign. All these causes combined cannot fail to give the Republicans a very large majority. The Democrats have indeed given up all pretense of being able to carry the State, even with the aid of their challenging trick, and are correspondingly despondent and desperate. They decline to show their letters from the various portions of the State, giving the condition of public sentiment, and in their distress seek relief in the stale device of striking off and putting up posters announcing Schurz, Trumbull and Thurman as speakers. If these gentlemen fill all the appointments which have been made for them they will be kept extremely busy from now until the election, as each of them is billed for several speeches each day at points many miles apart. In consequence of this recklessness in announcing them, it is believed that neither of them will be here at all, and that they are billed with knowledge of this fact solely for the purpose of gathering crowds for the home Democrats and such Liberal Republicans as Detective Wood and Convict Blumenburg. Unless poor Tipton is wandering about the country somewhere, amusing himself and making Republican votes by abusing Gen. Grant, all the prominent men from abroad who came here to help swell the Democratic majority have gone home thorougly disgusted. Senator Stockton being a man of sense, saw at once that there was no such majority to be swelled, but Doolittle, who thought he was going to be elected Governor of Wisconsin last Fall, required several additional days to discover the same fact, but he, too, finally departed. It is a remarkable fact that wherever Doolittle talks there is a decided increase in Republican majorities, and the fact must be due to that popular detestation of James R. Doolittle, his works and his ways, which Mr. Greeley declared to be the cause of the increase in the Republican majority in Wisconsin. Doolittle, it is understood, is engaged to speak in Maine for the Amalgamation, and the Republican majority there can be confidently reckoned at fifteen thousand, instead of ten thousand, as last year. Poor Tipton is equally unfortunate, and with these two as their principal distinguished speakers from abroad—excepting always "Detective" Wood and Convict Blumenburg, specially engaged by Ethan Allen—it is no wonder the disgusted Democracy despair of success. Some of them are beginning to lose their temper at the prospect, and are following an example of flagrant discourtesy set them by Tipton and Doolittle, when they attempted to intrude upon a Republican meeting by their demand upon Secretary Boutwell to "divide time." Judge Fowle stuck to Senator Wilson with singular pertinacity, asking for a division of time at Beaufort, and again at Goldsboro, but it was reserved for Secretary Delano to be flagrantly insulted by the demand of "Detective" Wood to "divide time." In no one case has a distinguished Republican arrived at the place he was announced to speak, but he was met with a demand from somebody for a division of time, and invited to descend into the scurrilities of political discussion. Such persistence in these attempts to intrude upon Republican meetings shows how desperate has become the condition of the Democracy, and how greatly they dread the presentation of Republican truth to the people.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

I have in this letter endeavored to present some views of the campaign which have heretofore been neglected, with the hope that they may assist the public in arriving at a correct idea of the influences at work here, upon which the result is largely dependent. While the dread of the Kuklux and the Democratic expedients, which have been mentioned, may have the effect of somewhat decreasing the Republican majority, there is no cause as yet to change my previous estimate that the majority will be at least ten thousand. There is one fact which is indisputable, and to which those Republicans in the North who propose to vote against their party can not give too much attention: There is not in the entire State of North Carolina a score of men who have heretofore acted with the Republican Party who have gone off to Greeley. Here, where the issue of the contest can be most clearly seen, the Republican Party has formed in solid phalanx around Gen. Grant, and presents an unbroken front to its enemy.

E. C.

A Letter's Superscription.

A New-Hampshire man (who lately visited Cincinnati and remembers localities better than names) sent a letter from Nashua addressed as follows: "To the retail tobacconist or dealer in cigars and tobacco on Vine-street, on same side of street as Hunt's Hotel and dining-saloon, and said dealer's store is only a few doors from the Hunt's Hotel as you go there from the Post-office, and is also nearly but not quite opposite Oskamp's, Cincinnati, Ohio." The carrier found the place.

The End of an Albany Youth's Love Dream.

From the Vicksburg, (Miss.) Herald, July 20.

A young man named John Fox, farming on the King place, some ten miles above this city, died of sun-stroke on Thursday. He was a native of Albany, N. Y., where his father, Geo. Fox, now resides. From letters we have seen he loved a young girl devotedly, but his parents objected to the union, and then he wandered away from the paternal roof, hoping that time would soften the influence of his passion. He came South and joined the sons of toil on the farm, but the higher and fiercer emotions of his first love, still garnered and nestled in the heart, would rise unbroken and entire. Finally father and mother become reconciled; a relative communicated his address and one evening a letter came with a message from her he loved, and an urgent appeal from father and mother to return home and wed the woman of his choice. The father evidently repented the words that drove the son from the paternal roof; he implored him, by the memory of everything he held dear, by the love of her who made up his life's love story to come home, offering all the means necessary to give him a comfortable start in the world. Why he turned a deaf ear to the pathetic and earnest appeals is not known. A few days ago he was prostrated by sun-stroke, and on Thursday his heart was laid away by strangers and each hope buried in the grave.

A TRAVELER'S NOTES.

I.—NEW-YORK TO LONDON.

From a Special Correspondent.

"Parting and pathos," observed I to Simpson, (who is my brother-in-law,) "have not so much in common in these days of iron steamships four hundred feet long and three thousand horse-power, as they used to have."

We were leaning on the railing of the upper deck at the time; had just backed out into the stream and turned round, and a little peaked red flag, with a white star on it, was flapping from the top of a mast over our heads. Right below us, on the main deck, stood an ordinary-looking female, about forty years old, in a black dress. She was looking over the bulwarks at a small tug-boat which was coming toward us from the direction of the City. It came alongside, and a small, ordinary-looking man appeared on the hurricane deck, which was nearly on a level with our main deck, and, stretching across the narrow gulf that separated the two boats, he grasped the woman's hand and shook it. His face was ludicrously solemn; he did not cry, but neither did he pretend to smile. The woman's back was toward me, so I could not see her expression.

The tug-boat sheered off. I imagined I detected for an instant a yearning, pained look on the plain features of the ordinary man; but he suppressed it immediately, forcing his face into its previous expressiveless solemnity. The woman uttered an inarticulate sound, pulled out a rather unclean handkerchief, and shook it at the tug-boat. The man took his own from his pocket, gave it a single flap, and then stuffed it back again in an ashamed hurry. He leant against the pilot-house, with his hands in his pockets, and remained motionless until the intervening distance was so great that his expression was quite undiscernable. Then out came the handkerchief again, and leaning still in the same position, with his face always directed fixedly toward the ordinary black figure which was stretching out its arms to him over our bulwarks, he waved it up and down, up and down, until nothing more than the motion could be seen. By and bye that also faded into the misty morning; yet methought the woman seemed to see it long after it was invisible to my less sharpened eyes.

"Is that so?" returned my brother-in-law as we walked away, replying, after this considerable interval, to my sententious remark.

One of the first things a sensible man does on setting out for a voyage is to find out and monopolize the prettiest young lady. The person in question on this occasion was a most fascinating little creature, with mischievous blue eyes, just the color of the central Atlantic on a fine day; soft, wavy hair, and a mouth like Sir John Suckling's famous heroine's. She was endowed with a temper as sunny as her hair, and a smile and manner most winning; but neither Simpson nor any one else could monopolize her, for as a balance—or perhaps it was an enhancement—to her attractions, she was the most finished little coquette I ever saw. Notwithstanding, she made not a single enemy among all on board, so admirable was the tact with which she managed both favored and forsaken. She even escaped the jealousy of the ladies, or perhaps the attention they paid to her was but a cunning ruse to get her out of the gentlemen's way.

She always appeared in a little blue cloak thrown over her pretty shoulders, and a distracting little white hood that was always falling off behind, and needing to be put on again by some friendly hand—certainly I never saw her do it herself. To tell the truth, her manners were often free, and in any one else would have been called rude. Happening once to come unexpectedly on deck, I descried this young person sitting upon the knee of an old Methodist clergyman, whom I had always looked up to as a model of reverend austerity; his arms were around her, and she was actually pulling his gray beard with her sacrilegious little hands, smiling up into his old face the while as if she were doing nothing at all out of the common. Well, let us be as charitable as we can; the hands were so *very* small; and perhaps the best of us have been guilty of even more disgraceful deeds, when to us, as to her, the beginning of life was only three quarters of a year behind.

I regret to say that both Hypatia and the matron had no further personal knowledge of the voyage than was to be acquired between the creaking walls of their own state-room. There was no excuse for it; the passage was an exceptionally smooth one, and it is well known that the steam-ships of that line are the steadiest sea-boats afloat. I am not quite sure, however, that this is much of an advantage to sea-sick people after all; it is better for them to be violently sick a day or two and get over it, than to languish miserably and indecisively upon the nauseating verge. But, unless this be a reason for preference, there is little that can be said at present in recommendation of these great steamers. The passenger-deck is so arranged that it is impossible for more than two people to walk abreast on it with any comfort; and, although its position amidships renders the pitching less perceptible, it exaggerates the rolling, and deprives us of the fascinating occupation of hanging over the stern-railing. The attendance is bad, and rendered worse by the enforcement of rules against the bringing of meals upon deck or into the state-rooms, unless by written order of the surgeon, a thing which that severe and dignified official is not weak enough too grant too readily. Last, and most unpardonable, they give us but three meals a day, when the stomachs of Atlantic travelers demand five at least. Sea-sick people may question this, but it is they who are sure to suffer most from the existing arrangement. Squeamish appetites must be fed when the whim takes them; if they are not so indulged they become non-existent when the regulation time for action arrives, and the patient weakens and suffers not a little. On the other hand, those who are well, and in consequence insatiable of maw, have to eat so enormously at breakfast in order to last over to lunch, and at lunch that they may survive till dinner, as to cause, for a time at least, an unpleasant sense of repletion which a cigar can scarcely remove. Cigars are a great thing in such emergencies, though, as I remarked to Simpson, and then we pitied the only well lady on board (beside the blue-eyed one, who never had a touch of sea-sickness) because she had to eat as much as we, and then couldn't smoke it into repose afterward.

The great excitement was betting on the day's run. Nobody ever hit on the correct figure, certain sanguine gentlemen getting it much too high on one day, and then becoming cynical on the next, and putting it much too low. The angle of divergence from the perpendicular attained in rolling was likewise a point of considerable interest, and he who had seen the greatest angle marked on the indicator took to himself a kind of superiority over the rest, as if it belonged to him especially. And we became equally self-important as first di coverers of a whale, or shoal of porpoises, or half-invisible sail. It was the same feeling of ownership as Dr. Kane might have for the north pole or Miss Mitchell for a new planet. My brother-in-law, who has never been across the ocean before, came headlong down the gangway one morning and told me proudly that Ireland lay under our bows. But we presently sailed right over his new possessions—or right through them; and some ill-natured person said he was glad nothing was left of Erin but a fog-bank.

It seemed to me that there was a larger assortment of steamer chairs on board than I ever remember to have seen. Almost everybody had one, and tried to keep it in the best position on the deck, and empty of every person but the owner. Of course, it didn't always maintain these conditions. I know our chair—Simpson and I had but one between us—was, on the third day, appropriated by an elderly, aquiline lady, of whom we both stood in great awe. We never ventured to sit in it after that, except at night, when all the ladies had gone to bed. Should this ever meet her eye, let her not think we bear her any malice. I've no doubt she thought it belonged to her; and, even if she didn't, I'm sure she enjoyed monopolizing it much more than we should have done. Moreover, she vacated it once, just as I was coming on deck, and the index swayed forty degrees past the perpendicular. I felt perfectly satisfied, and myself raised her from the lee scuttles, or whatever the place is called, and replaced her upon the seat she had relinquished.

I maintain—and Hypatia, the matron, and Simpson are ready to bear me out in the assertion—that the North-western Railway Hotel in Liverpool is one of the two worst upon the globe, the other being the Stadt London in Minden, Germany. This is a pity, for it is a fine piece of architecture, and stands in a fine position opposite St. George's Hall. But I don't like to think of it, and will drop the subject; bad hotels, even the memory of them, affect me very unpleasantly. It is much better to dwell upon, as well as in, the good ones, such as that we afterward became acquainted with in London.

As for Liverpool it is as blackish, rainy, stone-bound and stately as ever, and a good deal larger. Simpson, who is always contrasting things European with American, said it reminded him of Boston; but it is less priggish, more manly, more robust than my native town, and then it is peopled with Englishmen. Still it is not a pleasant place to live in, even when it doesn't rain, and we were none of us sorry to leave it, and rush between hundreds of the greenest meadows, most bounteous trees and softest sloping hills in the world to London. English country scenery has an aspect of refined verdure and educated nature, such as is not to be found elsewhere, and I failed to find out the secret of precisely why it is so. You can distinguish the coast of England from any other in a moment, and yet the cliffs are not less abrupt nor weather-beaten than our own. It seems as if the mere fact of the little island's having been lived in so long, and figured so prominently in history, had inspired a human spirit into it which had modified and enriched without taming that of nature.

Meanwhile we were no less ill at ease and exasperated about our miserable luggage than is everybody else who first travels in England; the ceaseless sensation of insecurity, injury and expense is something which I don't believe I ever should cease to feel. And as for the privacy of the compartments, purchased as it is by despicable bribery, I say it's not worth the wear and tear to purse and conscience; especially when the guard proves faithless, as one fellow did to us on the road from London to Harwich. Simpson, in his impulsive way, said he'd rather be Mayor of New-York than an English car-conductor, as he persisted in styling the official. But at that time he had not been in Germany. For my part I consider all this kind of officials, from Custom-house officers down, to be an unfortunate race, made to occupy a position and do work that only a machine could get through without feeling degraded, and exciting angry and uncharitable feelings. I shall say more about the Custom-house officers another time, and also about the cabs and cabbys; one of whom, in the next chapter, tries to swindle us out of two shillings on the evening of our arrival in London.

BELLEROPHON.

MAIL ROBBER CAUGHT.

A Young Man Detected in Stealing Letters from the Southern Methodist Publishing House in Nashville.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, July 25.

Last evening the *Banner* came into possession of the details of a long, systematic robbery of the United States mail in this city, by a young man whose character for honesty, to say nothing of respectability, has heretofore been unclouded. The facts are given here as learned from the local Post-office department, shortly after the young man was caught in the act. His name is W. T. Hill, and he has been in the employ of the Southern Methodist Publishing House for about two years. He was formerly assigned by Dr. Redford, the general agent of the house, to the duty of getting the mail from the office, which, of course, is always heavy, as the house does a large business, extending all over the South and into many Northern sections, and money orders, and money even, was coming into the house by almost every mail.

Some months ago Dr. Redford began to miss valuable letters and made complaint to Postmaster Prosser. Col. Prosser at once instituted a vigorous search into all his departments, both tributary and local, but could get no clue to the matter of complaint. On the 14th of last March Dr. Redford, for a merely prudential purpose, as he said, and without any positive grounds of suspicion, relieved Hill from the trust of getting the mail, but kept him in his employ. The doctor wanted to try every method to get at the secret of losing so many letters, as the loss was getting to be a very serious one to the house. Still the letters would be stolen, but nothing had been learned until yesterday evening, when Hill was caught in the very act.

A detective employed for the purpose of watching, saw Hill enter the vestibule of the building about 7 o'clock, shortly after the stamp-office had been closed for the night. The gas is left burning in the vestibule till about 9 o'clock, for the convenience of those wishing to deliver letters to leave on the early trains, so that Hill had chosen the best hour for his work. He could see very well how to do it, and yet no one would be inside to know that anything wrong was going on. A hundred people might be passing along by the office and see him taking the letters, yet would not suspect that it was wrong, as persons are often seen getting their mail from their lock-boxes at this hour.

After he had taken out fourteen letters, supposed to contain money or money orders, the detective pounced on his victim, who saw at once that it was all up for him. He made a clean breast of having been in the habit of stealing letters, and produced a false key which he had had made while he had the regular key in his keeping. He told Col. Prosser that he did not steal them for anything valuable, but because he was mad with Dr. Redford for removing him from the trust of the mail, and wanted to throw suspicion on the young man who had succeeded him. Hill is of tall, rather slender frame, with a smooth, intelligent face, and of quite genteel appearance. He is about twenty-one years old.

Hill was lodged in jail by Deputy United States Marshal Wheat, together with Samuel B. Clark, who has been a clerk in the mailing department of the Post-office during the past nine years, having been first employed in 1863. Clark was detected last Sunday morning by Deputy Postmaster Hopkins, while in the act of opening registered letters *in transitu* for other points. Clark, up to last night, was held in custody by a man appointed by Col. Prosser, and his arrest was not made known, fearing its publicity might prevent the capture of Hill. Clark acknowledged having been in the habit of opening registered letters during the past six months, and that he had obtained altogether about $300 in this way.

A Letter from the Poet Longfellow.

From the Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune.

It is a singular fact that though Longfellow's "Hiawatha" was published in 1860, the gifted poet never saw even a photograph of the "Laughing Water," which his poem immortalized, until late in December of that year. The fact appears from the following letter to Rev. E. D. Neill, of this city, carefully preserved in the latter's valuable collection of autographs:

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 21, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I hope you will pardon me for not writing sooner to thank you for the stereoscopes of Minnehaha. I had the misfortune to mislay your letter, and could not remember the exact address. I am very much obliged to you for your kindness, and beg you to make my acknowledgments and compliments to Mr. Whitney, the artist. To be sure I have only imaginary associations with the place, never having seen it except in day-dreams. But the views have none the less value on that account; and as I look at them I begin to think that I have been there, or am there while I look. I particularly like No. 6 with the little foot-bridge. This seems to me the most perfect.

With sincere thanks, I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

E. D. NEILL, Esq.

The Harper Murder.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Press*, a few days since, published the following: "It is understood that Mr. Adam Harper has brought suit in the Woodford Circuit Court against Mr. Wallace Harper for slander, growing out of the horrible tragic death of old Jacob Harper and his sister, a short time ago. The damages are laid at $500,000. It is thought that the trial will bring out some interesting facts in relation to the great murder."

A Man Carries a Bullet in his Head Two Weeks, and Does Not Know it.

The St. Louis *Globe* starts out in its career as a newspaper with the following story:

"Edward Gibbons, a fireman at the new water-works, was walking along the suburbs near Choutenu-avenue, Fourth of July last, when he was struck on the head with some hard substance, and afterward felt a stinging sensation, and noticed blood oozing from the wound. He dressed it, but paid no further attention to it, supposing he had been struck by a pebble. Saturday afternoon he felt a severe pain in his head, and called upon a doctor relative to it. In the course of the conversation he informed the doctor as to his being struck on the head as above recited. An examination of the spot showed some hard substance beneath the skin, and on cutting the wound open a small sized flattened bullet was extracted above the right temple, to the great surprise of Gibbons. Probably the bullet had spent its force before striking the man."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Pleasonton's Little Story.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Give these discharged office-holders rope enough, and they will hang themselves. Here is Pleasonton impudently confessing that he was the bearer of a bribe from Grant to Schurz, and claiming that his word is better than Grant's. Now, we believe that one who will carry the offer of a bribe will lie just as often as it suits him; and all the more do we believe it of this fellow Pleasonton, because he seems to be ignorant of the fact that a bribe-bearer is as disgraceful and criminal a wretch as the bribe-giver or the bribe-taker. It is the misfortune of the President that he has to come in contact with base schemers who deem all men as bad as themselves. It is easy to believe that Pleasonton endeavored to bribe Schurz by the offer of patronage, hoping to ingratiate himself with the President by so doing. A man of Schurz's penetration must have known at the time of the San Domingo business, that his influence with the President was hopelessly gone, but here was a chance to *record* something against Grant, so the wiley schemer gets poor Pleasonton to put the evidence of his own shame *in writing*. But no sensible man will believe that Grant was ever either knave or fool enough to send Pleasonton to bribe Schurz by the offer of patronage. These discharged office-holders may as well stop lying at once. Yours, for Grant,

C. G. W.

A True Tale from North Carolina.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An intelligent gentleman who has recently traveled through the Southern States, and more latterly in North Carolina, with a view to ascertaining the feeling of the masses relative to the coming elections, writes as follows to a friend in this City:

"In regard to whether it is expected that there will be any intimidation of voters at the coming elections, I will say yes, it is expected and prophesied by all parties here that there will be. I do not anticipate that there will be any, as far as white men are concerned, in large places, but in the country, unless a man is well known and respected as a man that it is dangerous to meddle with, he can hardly vote the Republican ticket. Efforts will be made in some localities to compel the negroes, if they vote at all, to vote the Greeley ticket. This is my firm belief, and men are now here from the North to aid the Southern leaders in carrying out this design. As regards the feelings of the opponents of the Government, and their plans, it is evident that they hate the Government now as badly as they ever did, and will until they can control it themselves. As to their plans, I doubt if the majority have a plan or plans. They hope, by a change in the Administration, to get places for themselves, and eventually get control. Many think if that day ever comes the slave-owner will be paid for his slaves, that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution will be rescinded, that pensions will be issued to rebel soldiers, and the National debt repudiated or the Confederate debt be placed on a footing with it. The precepts of these leaders do not agree with their practices. They are treacherous and untruthful in everything they say in regard to their 'accepting the situation in good faith.' My not being known as a friend to the Government affords me an opportunity to hear the real sentiments of these people, and I know that what I have stated is what they hope to gain in the election of Horace Greeley."

A Coincidence.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Do you ever notice such things as coincidences? I noticed one about four years ago, which was this: When the Convention which nominated Gen. Grant for the first time was in session, R. E. Fenton was Governor of New-York. The Legislature had adjourned and left in his hands the infamous "Tax Levy bill," which, it was perfectly well understood, was to furnish the money to carry on the campaign by the Democracy. It rested in Gov. Fenton's power to defeat this by refusing to sign the bill, and you may remember that several wealthy citizens offered to advance money sufficient to carry on the different Departments of the City Government if such should be the case. In fact it seemed to be generally understood that the bill would not become a law. But the day after the nomination, the bill was signed and sent in. Now the nomination of Gen. Grant was a foregone conclusion, but Gov. Fenton was a prominent candidate for the Vice-Presidency. The bill was in his hands a long time before he signed, and it was sent in *so soon* after the nomination of Colfax, that I thought at the time that law, if it had no significance, yet it would have looked better to have waited a little. I recollect getting my first definite impression of Fenton from this little circumstance. You can compare dates, and will see that I am right as to the facts, for I recollect very well how much I was surprised at that time.

Yours truly,

A. V.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 24, 1872.

A Colored Voter on Mr. Greeley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Keep it before the people." The *Tribune* of today, with great gusto, publishes from the speech of Hon. George Julian delivered at Indianapolis, on the 18th inst., the following: "The Republican Party has had its day, and its time for final reckoning has come." "This party is as dead as the bones of Ezekiel." "Applause and shouts of approbation renewed after having once almost died away," followed these remarks, according to the *Tribune*. This is in perfect keeping with the consistency and honesty of the whole of Mr. Greeley's public and private life. Mr. Greeley, in his speech accepting the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, declared that he was still as much a Republican as ever, and he claims to be running on the Republican ticket. "Liberal Republicanism"—only "indorsed" by the Democratic Convention. He would not be Horace Greeley unless he occupied just such an inconsistent and false position. People are fast beginning to ask, "Is this man a knave or a fool?" H's whole record at least seems to show that he is one or the other, or rather that he is a little of both.

With a pretended virtuous indignation he has constantly made it a practice to denounce in the *Tribune* persons seeking public office, and yet he himself has been a constant seeker for office for many years past, and has indiscriminately recommended his friends and the friends of his friends for public office. He has raised the hue-and-cry of nepotism against Gen. Grant, when it is a well-known fact that he had his own brother-in-law, John F. Cleveland, appointed United States Assessor of Internal Revenue, first in the Sixth District, and afterward in the Thirty-second District, in New-York; the two most lucrative situations of the kind in the country. Mr. Cleveland occupied these positions respectively, from the enactment of the Internal Revenue law, till within about a year past. It is to be presumed that Mr. Greeley thought it would be too glaringly absurd to throw stones at Gen. Grant, while he lived in so conspicuous a glass-house himself, and that it therefore became prudent for Mr. Cleveland to resign. He has been accustomed to lecture and advise his countrymen against letting their ambition lead them to seek to become President of the United States, and as an evidence of the wisdom of his counsel, he was in the habit of reminding them of the sad disappointments and ruin of Cass, Clay, Webster, and others, who allowed themselves to be allured to such an undertaking, and at the same time declaring that he had no aspirations in that direction and never should have.

I need not say that these form but a small part of Mr. Greeley's inconsistencies, and that the list might be extended indefinitely.

I cannot tell how many white Republicans Mr. Greeley will seduce away from their loyalty by the deflection which he has made, but this I do know: that not one in a hundred of the colored people in the country, if left free to act, will vote for him. They will vote for their friend and protector—they will vote for Gen. Grant.

A COLORED REPUBLICAN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 26, 1872.

A Legal Reminiscence.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice that Ex-Mayor Wood was an attentive listener on the Barnard trial yesterday, and doubtless lamenting the steady downfall of the corrupt Judiciary of this district. In the suit of N. Hill Fowler *vs.* Fernando Wood, in the Supreme Court, a motion was made in April, 1869, by George Shea, Esq., Wood's attorney, before Judge Cardozo, to bring a suit from the Superior Court, in which David Ogden, Esq., was plaintiff and Fernando Wood defendant, in the Supreme Court, and to consolidate the two cases and refer the same. In the course of the argument in the above motion, Fowler charged the Court with being run in the interest of Fernando Wood, and that his reasons for such charges were that Wood had informed him (Fowler) that so long as Judges were elected in this district, no case in which he was interested should ever be tried by a jury, but should be referred; and he (Wood) should appoint his own referee. The result of the motion showed that the charges were not without some foundation, for the case of Ogden *vs.* Wood was brought from the Superior Court into the Supreme Court. The two cases were consolidated and referred to Robert D. Livingston, Esq., Wood's right bower. The General Term of the Supreme Court, we are informed, subsequently reversed the order of Cardozo, and restored the cases to the calendar.

LEX.

ITALY.

The Clerical Party and the Elections—Spanish Affairs—Popular Education.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Friday, July 12, 1872.

A month back I told you that the determination had been arrived at by the clerical party to take part in the elections. The truth of this was denied up to the last moment; for, in response to all invitations, the cry from the organs of Papal opinion was, "neither with electors nor elections, will the friends of the Church have anything to do." The word of command, it was understood, came from the Pontiff himself, and now by the same high authority the order is reversed. Cardinal Riario Sforza, Archbishop of Naples, has published a circular letter, addressed to the faithful of his flock, inviting them to come up to the urn and deposit their votes in the municipal elections, which are about to take place in that city. The next step will be to take part in the election of members of Parliament as soon as the opportunity is presented. Some regard the new movement as a hopeful sign, although it is well known that the Papal party, in seeking finally to obtain power in a legitimate way, have but a single purpose in view, to use it for the destruction of the work which the Italians have so well done. Accepting, after so many protests, the elective privilege as an instrument of warfare, shows that it is possible for the ecclesiastical party to change its tactics, if not its ground. A little while ago the Church condemned in the strongest terms free journalism, and now for nearly two years at Rome it has been using it as a weapon for attack and defense; and the organs of no faction have indulged a wider license of criticism and abuse than have the sacerdotal journals.

The political condition of Spain has lately been the subject of a conference between the Italian King and his Ministers. The difficulties, greater than were expected, which the young Sovereign of the House of Savoy has encountered in his efforts to direct the affairs of the Spanish State, have been the cause of anxiety here. The enemies of the Italian Kingdom have seen in the possible failure of King Amadeo, and his forced relinquishment of the difficult task to which he was generously pledged, the first shock which Italian unity is to receive. The organs of the Catholic Party proclaim openly their ardent desire to witness such a result, and, as we so well know, are laboring with all their might to bring it about. The aid which France has given to the Carlist movement, in spite of the declarations of that Government that every effort has been made to observe a strict neutrality—has helped to increase the alienation of Italy from France. The Italians know well enough that the head of the French Republic is no friend to the unity of their country, and that he would be ready, if time and opportunity were given, to be the agent for the destruction of the Italian State as at present constituted. The moral solidarity of the Governments of Spain and Italy, rather than any political alliance between the two nations, is the cause of the interest which each must feel in the welfare of the other, while both are under a liberal constitutional régime. It may be added that while both nations are under Sovereigns of the same royal house there is but little social intimacy or sympathy between the two peoples. What conclusions were arrived at in the conference of the King with his Ministers on the state of Spain has not transpired.

The industrial inquest which has been going on for a year past under the direction of a Commission appointed by the Government, is now holding its meetings and making its examinations in the City of Venice. Each of the principal seats of industry is visited in its turn. Not long since there were handed me some specimens of fibre, or floss, obtained from the stem or leaf of broom, or *ginestra*, as the Italians call it, which grows wild and in great abundance on the mountains and barren places of Italy. As I am informed by the proprietor of the new interest, a mineral water has been found in Tuscany—so rich in mineral springs—which has the power of rotting and separating the fibre of *ginestra* in the short space of twenty-four hours. The finest specimens of the fibre have a soft and silky quality, with somewhat of the crispy look or feel of wool. If half the promise made by the discoverer of the process of disintegration is kept, a new source of industry is opened and a new substance added to the variety of textile fibres now in use and everywhere in quest. Genestra can be had in cart loads for the mere cost of gathering, and can be made to grow in the most barren places. The proprietor of the process, Signor Del Corona, is a priest of scientific tastes and enterprising spirit, and is the same who has the control of the asbestos mine and the inventor of the paper-making process from that substance, of which I spoke more than two years ago. A contract has lately been signed here with Col. Fish, an American, connected with manufacturing operations at Glasgow, for a supply of asbestos for a period of ten years, involving the considerable sum of one million three hundred thousand francs. I give my friend the priest the benefit of this notice, for the purpose of bringing before the American public another of his scientific enterprises with practical ends in view.

While all means are used to raise the funds to meet the annual expenses of the State, every nerve is strained to increase the means by which wealth is produced. There is much complaint upon the subject of taxation, and the weight bears pretty heavily upon all classes of the community. There is no prospect that the load will be lighter. There has been much talk about reducing expenses, but it is found out at last that the Italian Government cannot get along with less than two hundred millions of dollars a year.

A good deal of interest has been taken in the subject of popular instruction at Rome since that city came under the control of the Government of Italy. Considerable has been done in the past two years in the establishment of secular schools, but nothing in proportion to the need in that ancient seat of popular ignorance. Some facts have lately come to light which have excited a feeling of surprise and alarm in the minds of the Liberals, and show at the same time how imperfectly acquainted the public yet is with much that is intimately connected with the progress of civilization in the Roman community. One of the political clubs at Rome set on foot an inquiry to ascertain what number of the population of an age to receive instruction in schools, is under the exclusive control of clerical teachers. The Commission named for the purpose have just made its report, and the facts presented excite a great deal of comment in the columns of the journals. While the schools under the direction of the municipal authority contain only six thousand pupils, it is found that there are between two and three hundred clerical schools, of every grade, with about twenty thousand scholars. Up to this time there has been no inspection or supervision of these schools by the civil administration. It is well known that love of Italy is not taught by the servitors of the Church, nor a sentiment of loyalty to the existing Government. Hence the demand now made that a system of inspection be established by the proper authority.

Companies continue to visit the Vatican, and the Holy Father is kept as busy as usual making speeches, which many of the newspapers of the Opposition, as well as the Church organs, take the trouble to print as a part of the news of the day. The Pope is a great trial to Italy, and were not this a long-suffering people, the patience of the public would be worn out. For the Pope, Italy is now but a den of thieves, and the Government a mass of iniquity, and he continues to repeat the idea in all sorts of tones. The conclave which is to elect the successor of Pius IX. furnishes a theme for much newspaper speculation, and many of the writers seem to take it for granted that the Pope is to be laid on the shelf during the coming twelve-month. But the Pontiff has disappointed so many expectations that he may cunningly add another, and slip along slyly through five or ten more years of life. The bread and water diet of his prison of the Vatican seems to agree with him, and the hard work of many long talks proves that his physical force is yet far from being exhausted.

Nearly everybody that can get away has left Rome, and few living things are left there except monks, fleas, priests, mosquitoes, placemen of the Crown, and the 240,000 natives of the place who never come away. A hand is not yet put in earnest to the great work of renovating Rome. The services of ten or twenty thousand workmen are needed for three years to make the city habitable.

ANGELICO.

A Mob of Women.

The little town of Carthage, Ind., was thrown into commotion Tuesday evening, by the breaking up of saloons in the place by about sixty females, who formed themselves into a committee for that purpose. They first visited the owners and pleaded with them to quit that vile and unlawful business. Failing in this, they warned them to quit or they would have to abide by the consequences; still they persisted in selling, and they marched to the dens and smashed things. The ring-leaders were wives of drunken husbands.

M. THIERS AT HOME.

The Daily Life and Surroundings of the French President.

Versailles (July 15) Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

M. Thiers "*reste chez lui tous les soirs;*" and every night he entertains his guests with such *verve* and *entrain*, that weariness is out of the question wherever the indomitable veteran makes his home. To say nothing of his rare talents and of his intellectual power, the mere vitality and energy of M. Thiers are simply prodigious. He gets up at 5 o'clock every morning, and works hard in his study till about 9, when he dresses, and begins to see all sorts and conditions of important visitors. This lasts until nearly mid-day, when he takes his quiet, simple breakfast—a basin of *bouillon*, a bit of bread, and a simple glass of Bordeaux having been brought to him soon after daybreak. A little after 2 o'clock he has to be in the Chamber: but it frequently happens that M. Thiers has first of all to attend the meeting of some Commission of the Deputies. On Wednesday last, for instance, he actually addressed a body of members for two hours before he began his already famous three-hours' speech in the House. At times, but not always, the President of the Republic snatches some rest before his 8 o'clock dinner; but after his chief meal he is *chez lui*—still achieving, still pursuing, still laboring, still waiting, always talking, and always interested in every subject, until midnight. And so he goes on from day to day—Sunday, no day of real rest to him, included—and from month to month; and all this after seventy-five years of constant activity and toil. The foremost men of France rival in length of years the race of statesmen of whom we English have always been justly proud. Look at M. Guizot, for instance; a few days ago he was speaking in the Protestant Synod. He is even now writing a *History of France* for his grandchildren, after the fashion of Scott's *Tales of a Grandfather* and Dickens' admirably fresh and animated *Child's History of England*: the work has already reached its fifty-seventh number, and the author is eighty-four years old. Abstemiousness probably goes for much in such cases. If I am not mistaken, Auber must have been eighty-nine when he was killed by the commotion produced by the Commune. If he had been allowed to eat his one meal a day in peace—he never ate oftener than once—he might have continued to live and to write until his successors were all forgotten. But I must not stray too far away from the Prefecture of Versailles.

This is a perfectly new building, completed in the later years of the Imperial régime, and is, I am told, the handsomest Prefecture in France after that at Marseilles. The Préfet of an important place is a small king, and a paternal Government takes care that so important a functionary—one, too, who can be very useful to the powers that be—shall be magnificently housed. M. Thiers has thus at his disposal a veritable palace. Seen from the roadway of the broad Avenue de Paris, in which it is situated, the building, with its massive *corps de logis*, guarded on each side by projecting pavilioned wings, presents a highly imposing appearance. Nor does the interior aspect belie the outward seeming. When you have run the gauntlet of the Garde Républicaine sentries, who, picked men all of them, look brave enough in their neat, effective, new uniforms—tight-fitting dark blue coat, light blue trousers, facings and epaulettes of white and blue, white kepi—and when you have crossed the central doorway, you see a table at which three individuals in silk knee-breeches are sitting, who remind you irresistibly of the three important-looking personages who guard the approach to every theatre in France. When your card has been handed in, and your name inscribed, at the Préfecture, you are ushered up a handsome staircase of two flights, the walls of which are ornamented by well-painted landscapes, in apparent imitation of the old-fashioned "Orizzonte" style. You pass along a wide corridor at the top of the stairs, leaving on your left a number of gentlemen who are divided from you by a semi-transparent blind, all writing for dear life; and chief among them you discern the keen, eager face of M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire. The corridor leads into the first drawing-room, an apartment where the large proportions and sumptuous decoration are modified, so to speak, by harmony of design and by the homely comfort of the appliances. In plain English, it looks like an essentially pleasant living-room; and it is not till you have examined details for some little time that you realize either the size of the apartment or the palatial character of its ornamentation. The walls and ceiling are of white, picked out with gold; and the ceiling is painted with allegorical figures representing the four seasons. Massive, many-armed candelebra emerge from enormous jars on the mantelpiece, and a large chandelier pendent from above lights up every corner of the room. The room is filled with guests, the Generals' full uniforms greatly exceeding in number, as in magnificence, the ladies' dresses—the fair sex here still mortifying themselves to a great extent in suits of solemn black. Among those in deep mourning are Mme. Thiers and her sister, Mlle. Dosne, who are talking English to a tall, thin man, whose decided tone proclaims that he hails from the other side of the Atlantic. The personage is no other than Gen. Sherman, who is accompanied by Col. Hoffmann, of the United States Legation—to whom many of our countrymen, as well as his own, had, during the siege of Paris, good reason to be under great obligation. The picturesque appearance of the small assembly is heightened by the admixture of some members of the Turkish Legation—Khemil Pasha, their Ambassador, being for some time deep in converse with the President of the Republic.

When my turn for an interview comes, I take the opportunity of again observing closely the man who, for nearly two years, has been among the few really influential guides of European politics. I cannot help being struck, for the hundredth time, by the marvelous nervous energy which betrays itself in every gesture and glance—in every twitch of the mouth—that characterizes the indefatigable and indomitable statesman. His white hair is strangely abundant for a man of his age, and his inveterate habit of rubbing it backward and forward deserts him no more when he is speaking to one companion than when he is addressing hundreds. The President was dressed in his usual tight-fitting frock-coat and wore a long line of thickly-spread miniature orders over his heart. In height and figure M. Thiers reminded me much of the late Sir Henry Ellis; but in brightness and intellectual vivacity the departed Librarian naturally could not be compared, however remotely, to the marvelously keen and brilliant President. He spoke hopefully of the result of the present debate on taxation, and expressed his belief that he would eventually have reason to be satisfied with the result of the deliberations—though, he added with a sigh, it required very great patience. M. Thiers himself told me he thought the session would be over in about ten or twelve days; but, on the other hand, I have since heard a report partially confirmed by some of the Paris papers, that the 14th of August may possibly be the date. The President spoke constantly of the Assembly as being his masters, and described himself as being entirely in their hands. He has been ordered change of air by his doctor, and is therefore going to spend the vacation at Fontainbleau; he says it is not much further from Paris than Versailles, and he can attend to business just as well in one place as another. "For," added the brave old man, "I intend to go on using the poor remainder of my life so long as I can be of any use. As to rest I do not want. I have no wish to get away from business; but it is true that the task requires patience." He then, in answer to a question, said he should prefer being in Paris on account of business; but, he added, with a half-smile, "The Assembly does not approve, and the Assembly are masters. At all events, they cannot sit in Paris before the Winter." M. Thiers then asked some questions about England, observing incidentally that the ballot was a serious matter, and, referring to the subject of free-trade and to the Treaty of Commerce, he said: "The fact is, all we asked the English Government to do was to make some very trifling, unimportant modifications—the very same that the Emperor Napoleon wished to have conceded—matters of no moment at all; but England positively refused, and I could do nothing else than denounce the treaty. But we are ready," he repeated more than once, "to reopen negotiations at any time."

What the Rebel Archives Contain.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Globe* writes as follows under date of July 23:

"The sympathy in opinion and the aid in actions, proposed or given, which so many Northern Democrats extended to the rebellion, finds unexpected vouchers in these archives. There is one bundle of papers there, which stamp the leading Confederate officials as utterly infamous, and make many of their Northern allies the most malignant wretches and ingrates, in intent at least, infamy ever embalmed in the amber of history. The bundle is designated as diplomatic correspondence, and the papers are generally indorsed as to day of receipt by Judah P. Benjamin, rebel Secretary of State. Among other papers is a curious, minute and spicy report on Greeley's Niagara Falls peace negotiation, in which with great explicitness the reasons are given which induced the rebel agents to meet at Clifton. It shows very unmistakably that Greeley was regarded by them in the light of a cat's-paw—a tool providentially placed to their hands. Mr. Holcombe writes this report. I do not know whether he is alive or dead, but if he is in the former condition, and goes for Greeley as President, as it seems the writers of these precious documents are generally doing, his candidate for the Presidency will, should he ever read this letter, have a lively sense of the appreciation, (or rather depreciation,) with which he was once regarded by a present supporter."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 27.

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

600	Pacific Mail..b. c.	77	100	Harlem Railroad.	117¼
200	do........b3.	77	200	L. S. & M. S..b. c.	92⅞
200	do............	76⅞	100	Union Pacific.....	38
200	do............	77	100	Panama Railroad.	120
500	do............	76⅞	20	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	91
500	do............	76¾	200	C. & N. W.b.c b30.	76⅝
100	do............	76⅝	100	do.........b3.	76¾
100	do..........s3.	76⅝	200	do........b30.	76⅝
800	do............	76⅝	200	do..........s3.	76½
500	do.........b3.	76⅝	700	do............	76⅝
300	Western U.T..b.c.	75⅞	500	C., C. & I. C.b.c.b3.	36¾
100	N.Y. C. & H. R. R. bet. call.b3.......	98⅛	100	Chi. & R. I....b c.	112⅛
			100	do..........s3.	112⅛
300	do..........s3.	98⅜	100	do........b60.	112¼
600	do............	98⅜	100	do............	112⅛
200	Erie Railroad.b.c.	52¾	100	Mil. & St. P...b. c.	56¾
2100	do............	52⅞	100	M.& St.P.Pf.b.c.b3	79¼
100	do............	52¾	100	H. & St. Jo. Pref.	68⅛

MONDAY, July 29—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, July 27, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans....................	$2,077,600
Decrease in Specie....................	1,073.100
Increase in other Legal Tenders..............	856,300
Decrease in Deposits....................	2,488,600
Decrease in Circulation....................	26,000

	July 29,'71.	July 27,'72.	July 20,'72.
National Capital......	$73,181,000	$71,783,500	$71,783,500
Local Capital..........	15,244,600	15,370,500	15,370,500
Total.............	$88,569,600	$87,154,000	$87,154,000
Loans	300,072,285	302,744,900	304,822,500
Gold and Gold Notes.	16,983,709	28,498,700	29,571,800
Other Legal Tenders.	73,963,440	53,751.900	52,895,600
Deposits.............	257,057,909	245,062,700	247,551,300
Circulation	30,360,125	27,350,000	27,376,000
In Sub-Treasury......	65,599,426	47,577,650	46,119,459

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the Lawful Money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	July 20, '72.	July 27, '72.	July 29, '71.
Deposits.........	$247,551,300	$245,062,700	$257,057,909
Circulation......	27,376,000	27,350,000	30,360,125
Total........	$272,927,300	$273,412,700	$287,481,034
Requ'd 25 ₱ ct.	$68,731,825	$68,103,175	$71,854,508
Actual basis.....	82,467,400	82,250,600	90,947,179
Excess......	$13,7₇5 575	$14,147,425	$19 092,671
Rate of money..	3@4 ₱ ct.	2½@3 ₱ ct.	3@5 ₱ ct.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $8,535,341 against $8,395,362 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,274,943, against $5,272,595 same week in 1871. The export of Gold and Silver, $4,376,713, against $1,053,584 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $1,769,330.

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold interest.
January.........	$13,696,426	January.........	$15,184,566
February.........	14,941,959	February.........	2,782,182
March.........	14,388,876	March.........	3,894,594
April.........	14,329,276	April.........	685,266
May.........	11,436,504	May.........	12,077,882
June.........	7,463,684	June.........	2,303,835
July 6.........	1,485,403	July 6.........	9,410,550
July 13.........	1,622,256	July 13.........	3.801,964
July 20.........	1,946,721	July 20.........	1,888,806
July 27.........	1,769,330	July 27.........	1,152,245
Total, 1872...	$83 080,584	Total, 1872...	$52,972,890
Total, 1871...	88,147,685	Total, 1871...	58,[illegible],509

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		July 29, '71.
American Gold.........	114⅝@114⅜@114⅜@114⅛	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May & Nov...	116⅛@116⅜@116⅛	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July.......	114⅛@115⅛	113
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents.........	113⅞@113⅛@113⅜	..
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents.......	101⅜@102@101⅜	98⅞
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents.........	90@89⅞	87
New-York Central.........	98@97¾@98⅞	96¾
Rock Island.........	1.1⅛@112⅛	108⅞
North-west Common.........	74⅞@76⅝	67⅞
North-west Preferred.........	91⅛@91⅝	91⅞
Ohio and Mississippi.........	46⅛@46⅝46⅞	44½
St. Paul Common.........	56@56⅞@58⅞@56⅝	59⅝
St. Paul Preferred.........	78⅛@79⅛	80⅞
Toledo and Wabash.........	76⅞@76⅞@76⅞	59⅞
Union Pacific.........	38⅛@37⅞@38	26⅞
Erie.........	52@54@51@52⅞	28⅞
Western Telegraph.........	75⅝@75⅛@75⅛@75⅛	57⅞
Pacific Mail.........	77⅞@78⅛@75⅞@77@76⅞	46⅞
Lake Shore.........	92⅞@93@92⅞	108⅞

The Gold speculation of the past week maintained the price pretty well, until on Saturday the market showed weakness, in face of a large shipment of Coin. It is asserted, in explanation of this, that operators have suddenly come to fear that the Treasury may sell in August twice as much Coin as in July. Why this fear should have been suddenly displayed at that particular time, is not added; and it is more reasonable to take the statement as an excuse of the Gold clique, or their friends, than as an explanation. The opinion gains ground that these conspirators against the Legal-Tender money of the country are growing desperate, and must soon do something wonderful if they would not lose both their expected profits and their admiring followers.

The course of the Exchanges has been contrary to expectation, Sixty Day Sterling falling to 109⅝. A pressure of borrowed bills was accepted as explaining this, until it became apparent that Demand bills also were weaker, 110½ being a sufficient quotation by the end of the week. A considerable inquiry for Call transfers, as high as 110¾, is attributed to imperative settlements in London for deposits on subscriptions to the French Loan, or other cash necessity.

The Public Funds have been dull and steady. At Wednesday's purchase the Treasury Department only accepted $47,200 Five-twenties, the rate taken for par being lower than was anticipated by the dealers, who had offered nearly four millions.

The Stock market shows a record of continued dullness, varied by a decline of about 2 ₱ cent. in Pacific Mail, a rise of as much in North-West common, and a rise of 1 ₱ cent. on C. C. & I. C. The list, however, shows signs of revival in several other Stocks; Western Union Telegraph, New-York Central, Lake Shore, Rock Island, at times behaving as if on the point of active business. Erie, with the weekly crop of rumors, and with the fact of a fire in its shops at Jersey City, has been moderately lively until Saturday. The extreme points were 54 and 51; and it closed 52⅛ ₱ cent., half ₱ cent. higher than a week ago. Money has been easier than at any previous time this season, 2½ to 3 ₱ cent., and the holders of Stocks are getting the benefit in reduced taxation, if not in increased revenue. The signs of renewed buying are now visible, and it will have the support of a short interest, which is, if anything, on the increase.

Attention is called to the explanatory note of the President of the Rondout & Oswego Railroad, relative to the payment of the July Coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. Public notice has already been given that the Coupons would be promptly paid on presentation at the office of the New-York, Kingston, & Syracuse Railroad Company, No. 18 William-street, in this City.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ MIDLAND PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

On completed road from Nebraska City to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, the net earnings of which are largely in excess of the interest on all the Bonds, with a rapidly increasing business.

PRICE 90 AND INTEREST. We cheerfully recommend them as a prime security. Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.

AN EXPLANATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A telegram this morning, apparently to the Associated Press, calls in question the value of the first mortgage bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, and states that the Company has failed to meet its interest.

I have given public notice, as widely as possible, of the payment of the July coupons at the office of the New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, where the same have been paid in gold, and I invite all persons having any doubt on the subject to apply at that address, with any coupons or vouchers, for interest, they may hold.

The suit on which this telegram and false statement are founded, rests on the disputed ownership of some bonds.

The coupons of last January of those bonds were refused payment on the ground that the Company had not parted with their possession or ownership, and this was under a different board and management. Under the present board and management the Company has met all its liabilities and largely reduced them, and has increased its receipts and property, and will about the 1st of September throw open to the public fourteen additional miles of road, fully equipped, thereby reaching the important town of Stamford, seventy-five miles from the Hudson River.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. SHARPE, President.

☞ PATERSON AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, due in 1878. Principal and interest guaranteed by the ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

For sale by HOWARD LAPSLEY & Co., NO. 15 BROAD-ST.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at NINETY and accrued interest, by SAM'L F. LOCKWOOD, No. 36 Wall-st.

Effects of the Rise in the Price of Coal in England.

The sudden rise in the price of coal throughout Great Britain is a matter of far more serious importance that it would at first appear, as it threatens in a decided degree the material prosperity of the Kingdom. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 15th has an article on the subject, from which the following is taken: "It has long been subject of general complaint that this is an exceedingly expensive world, and that year by year most things grow more costly in a sort of geometrical progression. Poring over old English history, one sighs over the sad changes that time has brought in the cost of living. Of course the vast difference in the value of money has to be considered when we note the rates at which the Tudors spread their boards and filled their larders. But we should be content to have the prices of some hundred and twenty years back, when a friend of Dr. Johnson's, an uncle of Bennet Langton, we believe, kept his hospitable country-house in the Midland counties, his carriage and pair and a couple of men-servants on £200 a year. Now-a-days, a man who lived in that way would find considerable difficulty in making both ends meet. For our comfort, optimists call our attention to the enormous prosperity, the stupendous revenues, of the country. They remind us that we carry the load of national debt like a feather-weight; keep armies of paupers in plenty and prisonfuls of prisoners in luxury, and can count upon an indefinite elasticity of revenue. Legitimate trade was never so flourishing, profits were never so great. Our purses are at the service of the needy Governments of either hemisphere. We supply capital to indiscretion for any extravagant scheme promoters may present to us. Nor is it only capitalists, more or less bloated, that wax fat and laugh at expense. By a careful study of the art of combination labor seems in a fair way to discover the philosopher's stone. Wages expand as working hours contract, and it is likely enough that the artisan of the next generation may have a larger income than now and half his time at his disposal. Even now, with ordinary prudence, he may assure himself comfort in the present and take due care of the future. He enjoys luxuries his father never dreamed of, and the luxuries his father charily indulged in he has come to regard as absolute necessities.

People of the middle class, with incomes absolutely or practically fixed, have long been grumbling sorely, and with good reason. If we take the steady rise in prices—say about the metropolis—at fifteen per cent. during the last ten years, we believe we make a moderate estimate. But of a sudden there seems to be a sharp advance upon the steady rise. Grumbling turns to groaning, and apprehension to panic. The most conspicuous and ominous sign of what many anxious householders regard as the beginning of the end, and the precursor of approaching extinction, is the portentous rise in the price of coal; and they have more reason for their fears than they themselves are all aware of. Nothing approaching to such a rise has been known in the history of the trade, and unfortunately the causes which go furthest to explain it are likely to last longest. We understand that coal which sold at the pit-mouth six months ago for half a guinea now commands fifteen shillings. Coal may be said to be the foundation of our national prosperity and social system; and dear coal implies a rise in an infinity of other commodities, more or less closely connected with it. To begin with, dear coal means dear iron. At this moment the ironmongers of all kinds are the public's most formidable competitors in the coal market; with an abundance of profitable business on hand, they must pay any price to keep their furnaces in full blast. Necessity forces them to use prime coal in place of inferior qualities. They send in the bill to the wholesale house, who hands it over for settlement to the retail tradesman, and, each adding a heavy commission in transit, it is paid at last by the customer. Again dear coal means dear transport. It must be an anxious question for some of the railway and navigation companies how far they must prepare to revise their charges when their existing contracts at the collieries expire. Dear transport has a vast range of meaning, including protection to certain virtual monopolies at home. It means dearer grain and dearer cattle, and an unlimited license to the butcher to sell scrag of mutton at the price of haunch venison. We need not multiply illustrations, for if any man will look about him, and ask which of the various articles and commodities that meet his view need coal for their production, he will find in a very few minutes how numerous they are. And then there is the rise in the price of labor, and the common demand for a shorter day's work. We do not say that shorter hours of labor are not an excellent thing, but evidently we shall all have to subscribe in support of the movement that has set in in that direction. Those who will suffer most largely from all these changes are the people who have no corresponding resources to draw upon—civil servants, endowed clergymen, annuitants, persons of fixed income generally. Their means have been gradually straightening, and this last sharp turn of the screw is likely to prove for them most serious. Annuitants must take their chance, of course, and we see no help for it. One's idea of an annuitant is very much that of a person shunted from active life, and moving quietly toward the grave by a side path; and we can only regret that the latter end of their mortal pilgrimage should be somewhat rougher than they expected.

Private Advices From Georgia.

A private letter from a citizen of Savannah, which the Boston *Traveller* publishes, gives additional testimony to the previously understood fact that the nomination of Greeley and Brown has completely demoralized the Democratic Party in Georgia. The writer says: "The party organization—that is, its Committees—are in the interest of Greeley, but the numbers that are disaffected are so numerous it would be useless to attempt 'whipping in.' There are thousands of Democrats that will not vote for Greeley, and thousands that will vote for Grant."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 27, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.......	46	Cut-meats, pkgs......	186
Cotton, bales.........	1,678	Grease, pkgs.........	30
Copper, bbls.........	18	Lard, pkgs.........	306
Eggs, bbls.........	819	Lard, kegs.........	200
Flour, bbls.........	10,281	Butter, pkgs.........	2,727
Wheat, bushels......	165,518	Cheese, pkgs.........	20,724
Corn, bushels.........	352,645	Tallow, pkgs.........	31
Oats, bushels.........	115,637	Rice, pkgs.........	161
Malt, bushels.........	1,600	Spelter, pcs.........	202
Grass-seed, bags......	68	Starch, pkgs.........	2,450
Corn-meal, bbls......	500	Tea, pkgs.........	217
Corn-meal, bags......	225	Tobacco, hhds.........	159
Hops, bales.........	41	Tobacco, pkgs.........	275
Leather, sides.........	11,495	Whisky, bbls.........	468
Resin, bbls.........	1,336	Wool, bales.........	164
Pork, pkgs.........	14	Skins, bales.........	34

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Oceanic, for Liverpool—100 boxes Extract Logwood, 11 hhds. Grease, 62 bales Leather, 15,415 boxes Cheese, 10 bales Jute Bags, 1,091 bales Cotton, 15 boxes Hams, 202 boxes Bacon, 5,000 Staves, 105 hhds. Tobacco, 22,992 bushels Wheat, 7 boxes Lamps, 226 pkgs. Butter, 15 tcs. Pork, 22 bbls. Pork, 1 bbl. Wax, 23,973 bushels Corn, 8 bales Silk, 5 cases Linens.

By the steamer Spain, for Liverpool—1 Cotton Gin, 1,338 bales Cotton, 13,741 bushels Wheat, 168 hhds Tobacco, 50 hhds. Tallow, 4,430 bushels Corn, 1 cask Whisky, 2,70 Staves.

By the steam-ship Parthia, for Liverpool—1,178 boxes Cheese, 80 boxes Bacon, 34 boxes Hams, 400 bales Cotton, 16,192 bushels Corn, 29,550 bushels Wheat, 14 hhds. Tobacco, 58 tierces Tobacco, 160 bags Ore, 52 cases Tobacco, 9 bales Furs.

By the steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool—15,921 boxes Cheese, 87 bales Cotton, 50 bbls. Pork, 755 boxes Bacon, 8 boxes Hams, 3 boxes Pianos, 111 bbls. Flour, 50 tierces Hocks, 100 boxes Meats, 35 boxes Machinery, 1 box Sewing-machines, 20 tierces Pork.

By the brig Daisy, for Bristol—13,200 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Lizzie H., for Bristol—21 hhds. Tobacco, 1,505 bags Oil-cake, 250 bbls. Resin, 506 bbls. Flour, 8,672 bushels Corn, 25,133 bushels Wheat, 1,037 sacks Ore, 220 bags Bones.

By the steamer Europa, for Glasgow—125 boxes Meats, 2,039 boxes Cheese, 23,349 bushels Wheat, 50 boxes Dye-wood, 54 boxes Bacon, 1,020 bbls. Flour, 9,856 bushels Corn, 50 tcs. Grease, 341 bags Oil-cake, 4 cases Agricultural Implements, 598 pkgs. Butter.

By the steamer Weser, for Bremen—16 hhds. Tobacco, 1,232 cases Tobacco, 11 cases Cigars, 3 bbls. Flour, 3 bales Furs, 2 pkgs. Pumps, 1 case Rubber, 102 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 208 bols. Syrup, 14 hhds. Tallow, 7,472 bushels R. e, 444 bales Tobacco, 13 pkgs. Wheels.

By the bark Jenny, for Rotterdam—4,236 bbls. Resin, 15,600 Staves.

By the brig Hjelland, for Copenhagen—1,173 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship John Bunyan, for Bordeaux—640 hhds. Tobacco, 12,000 Staves.

By the bark Syra, for Genoa—18,028 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Alfred, for Trieste—504 bbls. Resin, 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Valentina, for Barcelona—300 bbls. Resin, 9,300 Staves.

By the bark Idaho, for Cienfuegos—150 tcs. Lard, 200 Tins, 50 pkgs. Butter, 15 tcs. Ham, 8 boxes Pork, 500 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. beans, 200 boxes Herrings, 600 boxes Refined Petroleum, 60 boxes Tobacco, 50 dozen Brooms, 3,000 reams Paper, 27 coils Rope, 2,300 Shooks and Heads, 800 bdls. Hoops, 25 bbls. Beef, 40 pkgs. Iron Bars, 7 boxes Knives.

By the brig Virginia, for St. Pierre—1,035 bbls. Flour, 918 bushels Corn, 21 hhds. Tobacco, 3,000 lbs. Lard, 40 boxes Biscuit, 400 boxes Herrings, 14 boxes Chairs, 180 bbls Beef, 115 bbls. Pork, 40 drums Hake, 15,000 Staves, 420 pkgs. Shooks and Heads, 1,135 lbs. Butter, 5 tcs. Hams.

By the bark Liberia, for Madeira, &c.—8,291 bushels Corn, 1,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 6 cases Scales, 3 cases Milk, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 105 cases Chairs, 2 Cider-mills, 20 boxes Soap, 24 Bedsteads, 1 Mattrass, 1 case Sewing-machines, 20 bbls. Sugar, 30 pkgs. Lamps, 10 boxes Clocks, 500 boxes Herrings, 3 bales Hay, 300 bushels Oats, 100 bbls. Flour, 6,000 Staves.

And from Philadelphia, for Dantzic, by the bark Cyclone, 134,583 gallons Refined Petroleum.

BRICKS—There has been a fair movement reported in the principal kinds of stock, which have been in comparatively liberal supply, on the basis of about previous quotations, including Common Pale at $4@$5 50; North River Hard, $7 25@$9 75. Jersey, $7@$8; Croton, $12@$16; Philadelphia Front, $40@$45 ₱ thousand.

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderate request on the basis of previous figures; sales, 1,000 bags, by the Ptolemy, on private terms. The cargo reported yesterday as having been sold at Baltimore was that of the Clio. Maracaibo has attracted more attention, and has been quoted steady, with sales reported of 2,335 bags by the Jeannie, and 1,482 bags by the Ilva and Louis D., on private terms. Other kinds quiet. The jobbing trade has been fair, within the former range.

COTTON—Has been unusually dull for early delivery at nominally unchanged prices; sales, 137 bales, all to spinners. For forward delivery there has been less inquiry, with prices quoted a shade lower: sales, 9,500 bales, (4,100 bales last evening and 5,400 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for August, 500 bales at 21c.; September, 400 bales at 20⅞c., 600 bales at 20 13-16c., 200 bales at 20¾c., 100 bales at 20 13-16c., 200 bales at 20 15-16c., 300 bales at 20⅞c., 200 bales at 20 13-16c.; October, 200 bales at 19⅞c.; November, 200 bales at 18⅞c.; December, 100 bales at 18 13-16c., 500 bales at 18⅞c.; January, 100 bales at 18 5-16c., 500 bales seller's option, all this year, at 18⅞c. Exchanged—1c. paid to exchange 600 bales September for 600 bales August. And today, for August, 200 bales at 21c., 500 bales at 21⅛c., no notice before 20th; 500 at 20⅞c., regular; 100 bales at 20⅝c., short notice; September, 3,0 bales at 20⅞c., 100 bales at 20 13-16c., 200 bales at 20¾c., 900 bales at 20⅝c., 400 bales at 20¾c., 800 bales at 20 11-16c., 200 bales at 20⅝c.; October, 500 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19 7-16c., 200 bales at 19⅜c.; November, 300 bales at 18 13-16c., 200 bales at 18⅞c.; December, 100 bales at 18 13-16c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries as officially reported on the bulletin were as follows, viz.: August, 20.85c.; September, 20.81c.; October, 19.50c.; November, 18.86c.; December, 18.81c. The receipts at this port today were 1,678 bales, including 1,295 bales from Galveston, 383 bales from Charleston.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary.........	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
Good Ordinary...	19⅛	19⅛	19⅞	19⅞
Low Middling....	21	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Middling.........	22	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
Good Middling...	23⅛	23⅛	24	24

EGGS—Meet with a readier sale at firmer and buoyant prices, ranging from 17c.@23c. for inferior to very choice marks, the main call having been for fresh lots of State, which have been quoted at 21c.@23c. Western at from 19c.@21c., and Jersey quoted at 22c.@22c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in comparatively light request at essentially unchanged prices. The inquiry has been almost wholly for job lots, for home use. Sales have been made since our last of 8,900 bbls, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 20@$5 65; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 30@$6 80, chiefly at $6 60@$6 75; very good to fancy at $6 80@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 25@$6 70; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$6 90 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been quiet, but steady; sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls. at $5 70@$8 50 for very inferior to very good, and $8 50@$12 75 for very good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour continues very dull at $8 85@$9 75. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at from $4@$5 ₱ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Corn-meal has been salable and firm in fair request at from $3 10@$3 65 for White and Yellow Western; $3 33@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine; sales, 375 bbls., in lots.

GRAIN—There has been a fair demand noted for Spring Wheat, mostly for export, at an advance of about 1c. a bushel on desirable samples, which have been offered less freely. Red and Amber Winter has also been quoted up 1c.@2c., and prime White 3c.@5c. a bushel, on restricted offerings and a more confident inquiry for milling purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 74,500 bushels, at $1 53 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 50 for fair No 2 do., with $1 50½ bid, and $1 51@$1 51½ asked for strictly prime do. afloat; $1 50 for No. 2 North-western Spring, afloat; $1 60@$1 65 for poor to good Red Western; $1 66@$1 72½ for poor to prime Amber Western, chiefly at $1 72@$1 72½, for prime samples, in store; $1 80 for prime White Michigan, (a full boat-load), to arrive; $1 75@$1 80 for car-lots of White Western; $1 70@$1 80 for White State, and $1 85 for new White Virginia....Corn has been decidedly more active at an advance of about ½c. a bushel, closing strong and buoyant. There has been a more urgent call noted for shipment, with a good trade demand and some speculative inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 303,000 bushels at 59c.@61½c. for poor to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly 60c.@61c. for good to prime steamer, afloat, and 62c.@62½c. for sailing-vessel grades, chiefly at 62½c. for prime, which was the closing rate, 63c @63½c. for high Mixed and Yellow Western; 70c. for White Western, and 55c.@58c. for damaged. For forward delivery, the demand has been fairly active at a shade higher figures, with sales reported, since our last, of 85,000 bushels prime Mixed Western, seller September, at 65c. a bushel....Rye has been quoted up 1@2c. a bushel, with a fair export and moderate home demand noted. Sales have been made of 16,000 bushels Western, afloat, at 72c.; 8,000 bushels Canada, in bond, at 71½c., all for export; and 8,000 bushels choice Western, deliverable up the Hudson River, for milling purposes, at 73c. ₱ bushel....Barley and Barley-malt nominally as last noticed....Oats have been in better request, chiefly on trade account, though partly on speculation, with Mixed Western quoted firm, and prime to choice White Western and State, dearer. Sales have been reported since our last of 124,000 bushels at 43½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 42c. for do., in store; 44½c.@48c. for ordinary to very choice White Western; 43c. for dark Mixed State; 44c. for light do. do., afloat, and 49c. for a full boat-load of choice White do.

HIDES—There has been a very limited movement noted in most kinds, with the advantage as to price in favor of purchasers. The week's receipts have been 13,564 Hides, and 200 bales do.; sales, 22,400 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Hall & Co., 2,900 Dry Entre Rios and Monte Secondas, 22@23 lbs., 1,600 Dry Montevideo Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry California, 23 lbs., at 23c., gold, selected; 1,000 Dry Central America, 20@22 lbs., part 20c., gold, as they run; 500 Dry Matamoras, 22 lbs.; 2,500 Dry Mexican, 24 lbs.; 800 Dry Texas, 23 lbs.; 2,800 Dry Texas Kips, 9@10 lbs., private terms; 4,600 Wet-salted Texas and New-Orleans, 50@60 lbs., 12½c.@13c.; 300 Wet-salted Texas, Pulled, 55 lbs., 14c., currency; 1,300 Wet salted Texas Kips, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,800 Dry City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 12½c., currency; 800 Dry Country Slaughter, 50@70 lbs., 11½c.@11¾c., currency. The stock on hand is 239,600 Hides and 1,475 bales, (same time last year 129,400 Hides and 1,485 bales, as follows: 111,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 68,000 Dry Montevideo, 1,500 Dry Orinoco, 5,500 Dry Central American, 500 Dry Porto Cabello, 3,800 Dry Sierra Leone (African,) 7,000 Dry California, 7,800 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 1,500 Dry and Salted West Indian, 8,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 20,000 Dry Texas and Southern, 690 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 785 bales Calcutta Cow.

LATHS—Eastern have been in fair request at $2 40 ₱ 1,000.

LIME—Rockland has been moderately inquired for, with Common quoted at $1 25 and Lump at $1 75, ₱ bbl.

LEATHER—The main call has been for Union Crop, which has been firm. Hemlock has been arriving and selling slowly within our previous range. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Middle, 28c.@29c.; Light, 27c.@27½c.; California, Heavy, 27c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 26½c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 26½c.@27c.; Light, 26c.@26½c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@25c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@22c.; Rough, 29c.@33c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@39c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 3[illegible]c.@35c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 28c.@30c.

MOLASSES—Dull and irregular; 35 bbls. New-Orleans sold at 87½c. for very Fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin firm and wanted, with Strained quoted at $3 37½@$3 40; sales, 1,175 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4 25@$6 25 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar unchanged. ....Spirits Turpentine lower and weak, closing at 57c. for Merchantable; sales, 140 bbls. at 57c.@58c.; and 200 bbls Shipping at 59c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quite sparingly sought after on the basis of 13¼c.@13½c. in bulk.... Refined has been comparatively quiet in the local market at about 22½c. for early delivery contracts; 3,000 bbls. sold. At Philadelphia sales were made of 5,000 bbls., first half August deliveries, at 22⅛c.; and 5,000 bbls., deliverable from September 1 to 20, at 22⅛c. ₱ gallon....Of Refined, in cases, 2,000 cases sold at 29c....Nothing really new in Naphtha.

PROVISIONS—The dealings in Pork for early delivery have been unimportant and values have been quoted weak; $13 70@$13 75 for new Western Mess; $13 for old do.; $12 25 for Tain Mess; $12 50 for new Western Prime Mess, and $10 75@$11 for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been light at lower rates, with sales reported of 500 bbls. Western Mess, seller August, at $13 60, difference paid on the contract, with $13 70 subsequently bid.... City-dressed Hogs have been in more demand at 6c.@6¾c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been quiet today at from 11c.@16c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 5¾c.@6c. for Dry-salted Shoulders; 7c.@7¾c. for Bellies, ₱ lb. The reported sales since our last equal 140 pkgs. within the range....Bacon has been scarce and wanted on the basis of 7¾c.@7¾c. for choice Long, and 8¾c. for do Short Clear, with sales reported of 50 boxes Long Clear at 7¾c. ₱ lb....Old Western Lard has been very slow of sale, and more or less nominal in price, closing heavily, though the offerings have been on a restricted scale. New Western has been in moderate demand at steady rates. City has been more active at former quotations. Sales have been reported of 1,050 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9c.@9 3-16c. for good to prime Western Steam; 8⅞c. for 250 tcs. New; 8⅞c. for City Steam and Kettle-rendered and 8c. for No. 1, (in all 650 tcs.) For forward delivery the inquiry has been limited, and the bids have been again reduced ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller July, at 9⅛c., and 250 tcs. do., seller September, at 9⅛c., with only 9c. now bid....The dealings in Beef products have been on a very moderate scale, without any material alteration in value. Holders of desirable brands do not offer stock with much urgency....Butter and Cheese show no important variation, as regards either demand or values. Fine to choice makes of stock are offered with reserve within the previous range.

SKINS—Deer have been in good request and firm; sales, 5,000 lbs. Sisal, 3,0.0 lbs. Para, and 3,000 lbs. Southern; receipts have been 47 bales from Laguayra, 23 bales from Para, and 8 bales from Sisal. Goat dull and irregular. Honduras Deer, 52½c.; Guatemala, 60c.; Chagres, 57½c.; Campeachy, 50c.; Sisal, 52c.; San Juan, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 51c.; Porto Cabello, 50c.; Angostura, 37c.@38c.; Para, 52c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@35c., currency, ₱ lb.; Tampico Goat, 52c.; Matamoras, 52c.; Vera Cruz, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 5.c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Bogota, 45c.@47½c.; Cape, 33c.@38c.; Madras, each, 55c.; Patna, 45c.; East India Tanned Goat, 90c.@95c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 70c., currency, ₱ lb.

SPICES—There has been more call from buyers for desirable lots of the leading kinds, which have been held with more confidence within the range, including No. 1 Nutmegs at 92½c.@97½c.; Mace, $1 12½@$1 20; Cassia, 28c.@28½c.; White Pepper, 35c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@18c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11½c.; Pimento at 12½c.; Cloves, 20c.@22c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The better grades of refining stock have been held with increased firmness, on reduced offerings and a fair demand, good Refining having been quoted at 8⅜c.@8⅞c., generally at 8⅞c., and prime at 9c. Less desirable grades have been quoted about as before, on a moderate inquiry and pretty free offerings, fair Refining remaining at 8⅛c. as the ruling figure. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,111 hhds. and 1,600 boxes, including 460 hhds. strict good Refining Cuba, at 8⅞c; 526 hhds. prime Refining do., at 9c.; 125 hhds. St. Jago, at 8⅞c., and 1,600 boxes Centrifugal, part at 9⅞c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been moderately dealt in, with Crushed and Powdered quoted at 12⅞c.@12½c.; Granulated at 12⅛c., and A.'s at 11⅛c.@11⅞c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been quoted weak, under freer offerings and a less confident demand, particularly for shipment in view of the increased firmness in ocean freights. Sales have been reported of 208,000 lbs. at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 9 1-16c.@9⅛c. for strictly prime samples.

WHISKY—Has been quoted steady, on the basis of 94c. ₱ gallon, at which rate equal to 130 bbls. were sold in lots.

FREIGHTS—The demand for room, in the berth line, has been more active, though checked, to some extent, by the decidedly firmer views of ship-owners. Grain room has been in most request. Provisions have been offered with reserve at the ruling figures, and accommodation for other kinds of produce has not been much sought after. There has been a rather slow movement noted in the chartering line on the basis of about previous figures. Vessels have been in most request for the Petroleum trade. Vessels for the Grain trade have attracted some attention....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, include, by sail, 485 bales Cotton, mainly at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 85,000 bushels Grain at 8½d.@8¾d. for Corn, and 9d.@9⅛d. for Wheat, closing at the latter figures. And by steam, 31,000 bushels Grain at 9⅛d. for Corn, and 9½d. for Wheat; 7,800 bushels Grain at 9⅛d. ₱ 56 lbs.; 7,800 bushels Corn at 9¼d. ₱ bushel, which was the closing quotation; 2,400 boxes Cheese at 45s.; 225 pkgs. Butter and 8,000 Staves on private terms; also, a British ship, 1,185 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For London, by steam, 7,800 bushels Grain (relet room) at 9½d. for Corn and 10d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 31,000 bushels Grain at 9d. for Corn and 9½d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel....For Belfast, by steam, 65,000 bushels Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 364 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,100 quarters Grain (a recharter) at 7s. 3d., or, if direct, at 7s. ₱ quarter, short lay days....The Norwegian bark, 472 tons, reported in our last as rechartered for Grain, it is said will load with Rye for Hamburg....For Bremen, by steam, 7,500 bushels Rye, 200 bbls. Syrup, 100 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 1,700 pkgs. Tobacco and 40 pkgs. Merchandise, at full market rates....For the Continent, a bark, with Walnut, from New-Orleans, on private terms....For Oporto, a British bark, 336 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Staves, Grain, &c., on private terms; and back, also, with general cargo from the Mediterranean, on private terms....Two or three other Petroleum, (covering, in part, vessels to arrive,) and one or two general cargo negotiations were pending, but not definitely closed up to a late hour....For Antofogasto, an American brig, 409 tons, with Lumber, from San Francisco, on private terms. ....For Portland, Me., an American brig, with 15,000 bushels Corn, from New-Orleans, at 14c. ₱ bushel. ....For Bucksport, an American brig, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $1,500....For Boston, an American schooner, 335 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Philadelphia, a schooner, 250 tons, with Poplar, from Joggins, N. S., at $7 50 ₱ cord.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Flour firm; Choice and Fancy Minnesota Extras a shade higher; sales at $7 50@$7 75. Wheat buoyant and unsettled; prices a shade higher; No. 2 Spring closed $1 29@$1 29½ cash; $1 25, August; $1 12, September; No. 1 Spring, $1 29@$1 30. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 42⅛c.@ cash; 42⅛c.@42⅞c., August; 43⅛c.@43⅞c., September; Rejected, 39⅛c. Oats in fair demand and advanced; No. 2, 27⅛c., cash; 26⅛c., August; first car-load of new arrived this morning from Southern Illinois; the quality was fair but not dry. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 59⅛c.@60c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Spring, 54c. Whisky in good demand at 90c. Pork irregular, unsettled and lower; opened at $16 50; declined to $14; closed $14 50 bid cash or August. Lard quiet and unchanged; Winter, 9c.; Summer, 7⅞c. Bulkmeats in good demand; Shoulders, 5⅞c.@5⅞c.; Short-rib Middles, 7⅛c.@7⅞c. Bacon—Demand light; holders firm; no sales. Freights firmer; Corn to Buffalo, 7c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 180,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats; 5,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,0.0 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 387,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, July 27.—Flour steady and in good demand; sales 2,400 bbls at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $9 75 for double Extra. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales of 3,900 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50. Corn unchanged; sales 1,700 bushels at 56c. Oats quiet; sales 1,000 bushels Illinois at 38c. Corn-meal, bolted, $1 50 ₱ cwt.; unbolted, $1 40. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $17 ₱ ton; Shipstuffs, $18; Middlings, $20. Highwines, 92c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 ₱ thousand to the Hudson; $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 43c.; to Albany, 38c. Receipts by Lake—28,000 bushels Wheat, 30,500 bushels Corn, 9,900 bushels Rye, 960 bushels Malt, 2,356,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—7,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Oats, 2,742,000 feet of Lumber.

BUFFALO, July 27.—Lake Imports—4,500 bbls. Flour, 49,600 bushels Wheat, 225,417 bushels Corn, 11,900 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—45,313 bushels Wheat, 19,739 bushels Corn, 31,130 bushels Oats. Rail Shipments from Elevators—1,200 bushels Wheat, 65,150 bushels Corn, 26,667 bushels Oats. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11⅛c.; Corn, 10⅛c.; Oats, 7⅛c. Flour in fair demand; Western Spring, $7 25@$7 5 ; Baker's, $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 25@$8 75; White, $8 50@$9 25. Wheat stronger; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring held at $1 38, with $1 35½ bid; sales, 15,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 35; quoted, Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 35@$1 38; Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 35; White Canada, $1 75@$1 80; Red Winter, $1 60. Corn advanced ½c. ₱ bushel; sales, 30,000 bushels at 51⅛c., 70,000 bushels at 52c. Oats firm; held at 35c.@35½c. for No. 2 Western. Barley-malt unchanged.

TOLEDO, July 27.—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand; advanced 2c.@4c.; No. 1 White Michigan, old, $1 80; Amber Michigan, new, $1 58@$1 58½; old, $1 80; new, seller July, $1 56; August, $1 44@$1 45; September, $1 41@$1 42; No. 2 Red, $1 50@$1 52; Old, $1 52; July, $1 50; August, $1 41@$1 45. Corn steady; High Mixed, 48⅛c.; buyer July, 48⅛c.; Low Mixed, 47⅛c.@48c.; no grade, 45⅛c. Oats firmer; No. 1 at 34c.; No. 2 at 30½c.@31c.; Michigan, 32½c. Freights very dull; Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.@4½c.; to Oswego, 8c.@8⅛c.; to Kingston, 8c. Receipts—10,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—Tobacco—Small business; price unchanged. Flour, in good demand for old; stock scarce; new in fair demand; Extra Family, $6. Wheat firmer and higher; Red, $1 30; Amber, $1 35; White, $1 40, on arrival; some dealers pay 5c. higher. Other grains unchanged. Provisions very firm. Pork higher, at $13 50@$14, cash. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c.@8⅞c.; Clear Sides, 9c., packed. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.; Clear Sides, 8⅞c. Hams—Sugar-cured advanced to 15c.@15½c. Lard, 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; order lots, ⅛c. higher. Whisky steady at 90c.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—Flour firm; Double Extra Spring, $6 50@$7. Wheat—demand light; holders firm; No. 1, $1 30@$1 30½; No. 2, $1 25@$1 25½. Corn in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 42⅛c. Oats steady; No. 2, 27c. Rye active and higher; No. 1, 60c. Barley firm; No. 2, Fall, 57c. Freights, by lake—Wheat to Buffalo, 7c.; to Oswego, 11⅛c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Flour firm; sales 1,800 bbls.; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra Family Pennsylvania, $8@$8 50. New Wheat—Market favors buyers; new Red, $1 60@$1 65; old do., $1 80; No. 1 Spring, $1 50. Rye unchanged. Corn in fair demand; Yellow, 61c.@62c. Oats unchanged. Whisky firm at 95c. Seeds unchanged. Groceries quiet. Petroleum weak; Refined, 21⅛c.@22c. on the spot and the month; Crude, 16⅛c.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—Flour active, but not quotably higher. Wheat, nothing done; No. 2 Red Winter offered at $1 35, without buyers. Corn steady; High Mixed, 50c.; Low Mixed, 49c. Oats steady at 34c. Petroleum, Refined, very firm; prices strong at 20⅛c.@21c., in car lots, 21⅛c.@22c. in trade lots.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 27.—Cotton dull; nothing doing; Low Middling, 20c.@20⅛c.; net receipts, 7 bales; gross, 8 bales; exports, coastwise, 258 bales; sales, 55 bales; stock, 8,555 bales.

GALVESTON, July 27.—Cotton nominal; net receipts, 3 bales; exports, coastwise, 9 bales; stock, 414 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 27.—Cotton dull; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 323 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,266 bales.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS. Held by Pratt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—114, Newton vs. Ward; 121, Seixas vs. Seixas; 123, Jordan vs. Jordan; 124, Conner et al. vs. Battey et al.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., can be found help of all kinds for City and country: cooks, chamber-maids, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, house-workers and those lately landed; all girls suited immediately in places.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found a number of very desirable servants of all nationalities, both Protestant and Catholic; City and country.

AT WALKER'S, NO. 138 6TH-AV., over drug-store, can be found a large supply of good servants of all nationalities, for City or country, in any capacity, at moderate wages.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and parlor-maid, or chamber-maid and seamstress; country or City; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A COMPETENT girl wants a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Can be seen at French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av., between 38th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to do washing; one and a half years' experience; excellent references; City preferred. Call at No. 220 East 10th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RELIABLE and capable young woman, with the best of City references; will go a short distance in country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; would go a short distance in the country; best reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTestant woman, a situation as chamber-maid, waitress or seamstress; is active, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wants a situation; is able to take care of a baby from its birth, or do chamber-work or waiting, or plain sewing. Apply for two days at No. 319 East 37th-st., third floor, front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK: UNDERstands her business thoroughly; good bread-maker; all kinds of nice soups, gravies, creams, jellies and pastry: no objection to country; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS cook, understands all kinds meats, poultry, &c.; is a good bread and biscuit maker; would assist with the wash; good reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—A COMPETENT [illegible] with three years' City reference from present employer as cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; makes desserts and good bread and biscuit, &c. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking thoroughly; has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at the office, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman and excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes, excellent baker, &c.; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and German cooking, boning, larding, &c.; private family, boarding-house, hotel, &c. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; makes good bread and biscuit, desserts, &c.; unexceptionable City references; no objection to the country. Apply at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO COMpetent girls; one as cook, to assist with the washing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 2-3 Lexington-av.

COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds soups, meats, poultry, game, &c.; desserts of all kinds; creams, jellies, &c.; good bread-maker; reference from best families. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT MEAT AND pastry cook, a situation in a private family; is a superior bread-maker. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH woman a situation as cook, and assist with the washing, or will cook, wash and iron for a small private family. Apply at the office, No. 340 4th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER wishes engagements to go out by the day, or take work home. Call or address Mrs. M. R., No. 117 West 43d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A THOROUGHLY-COMpetent dress-maker is disengaged during August. Address B. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYERS

Can be supplied immediately with first-class help of every description, for City or country, at S. & K. V. ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work; or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—A STRONG WOMAN wishes a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts., at M. HILD'S.

LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' finery and fluting; will assist in chamber-work; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—FOR THE COUNTRY OR City, a laundress' situation by a Protestant young woman; first-class laundress; French fluting, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTAble young woman and first class laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine washing in the best manner; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 West 44th-st.

NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German woman as nurse and plain sewer, or chamber-maid and fine washer, or ladies' maid; good hair-dresser; excellent recommendations; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German woman a situation as nurse to grown children and plain sewing, or assist with the chamber-work; very good references; no objection to the country. Call at French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; has had great experience in the care of children, (out of arms,) best reference. Call for two days at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman as nurse for growing children; no objection to the country; has first-class City references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, and excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c; or chamber-maid and waitress; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

MALES.

BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED bank book-keeper desires an engagement by Sept. 1, 1872; first-class references. Address H. G. M., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

BUTLER OR VALET.—BY A STEADY young man, a situation as butler, or butler and valet; no objections to wait upon an invalid; has traveled in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales and the continent; English, age twenty-six years; good recommendations. Address W. H. E., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITuation by a thoroughly-competent young man as coachman and gardener; is obliging and willing to be generally useful on a gentleman's place; understands perfectly the care of horses, cows, gardens, &c.; good reference; low wages accepted. Address or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 13.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, A situation as coachman; married; wife as laundress, if required; both understand their business thoroughly and are perfectly trustworthy in every respect; best City reference. Address G. V., No. 141 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young German, single, a situation as coachman; City or country; is a first-class driver; understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; sober and obliging; best City references. Call or address L. F. M., No. 742 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a very steady man, who thoroughly understands his business; has been eight years with his last employer, who has just sailed for Europe. Refers to Catlin, Brundrell & Co., No. 450 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman as coachman and groom; lately landed; thoroughly understands his business; light weight; aged twenty-six. Call or address C. C., No. 120 East 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman a situation; no objection to the country; best of reference. Apply at the saddlery, No. 68 University-place.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, single, a situation as coachman. Call or address J. D., No. 34 East 40th-st., for two days.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION BY A MIDdle-aged man as gardener, and to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; can give first-class reference. Address JOHN MORIGAN, Plainfield, N. J.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, temperate and obliging young Englishman, a situation on a gentleman's place; is a good driver and groom; understands plain gardening, also the care of cows and poultry. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED waiter wishes a situation; private or public; competent to fill a head waiter's position; excellent reference. Call or address J. R., No. 130 West 30th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROBIN HOOD—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, &c.—The Vokes Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ONE WIFE—Charlotte Thompson and company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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Mr. WM. A. RICHARDSON, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, has answered very clearly the falsehood of the Democratic papers concerning the expenses of the "Executive Department." These candid critics had undertaken to prove that the expenditures of this Department, which they had represented as specially under the control of the President, were fifty per cent. greater during the first two years of Gen. GRANT'S Administration than during the last two years of JOHNSON'S Administration. It now appears that, beside grossly misstating the actual amounts compared, they included under GRANT $3,804,391 for replacing fractional currency, an expense which under JOHNSON was accounted for under a different head. The truth being brought out, the figures stand: Two years under JOHNSON, $16,360,504 05; two years under GRANT, $13,019,159 91.

It is very natural that "Tammany's Own" should be interested in finding out the various ways in which the public money can be successfully transferred from public purse to private pocket. But how great must have been its disappointment at the sum which it found had possibly been stolen—a little more than three millions of dollars! And the bunglers had been more than three years about it; not a million a year! Why, Tammany's Own could bring up a friend or two, one Mr. TWEED, or SWEENY of the "towering mind," who could arrange a matter like that in the scratch of a pen. And yet the list includes the defalcations and peculations charged to have occurred all over the country, and, in the *Tribune's* own words, it "includes all classes of place-men, * * * from the paymaster who embezzles half a million dollars down to the letter-carrier who steals valentines and garden-seeds." And yet, during the whole of Gen. GRANT'S Administration, three years and more, the sum of all the supposed dishonesty of those persons is this comparatively small sum, which, be it remembered, includes all balances in unadjusted and disputed accounts. And also it cannot and will not be forgotten, by fair and reasonable men, that, as the *Tribune* itself is forced to admit, "how much has actually been lost by these transactions we cannot tell." Nor can any one tell for some time to come, for these cases represent all those in which incorrect practices have been suspected, and which are in course of investigation or litigation. In fact, they are really the signs of the vigilance of the present Administration, and of its activity in removing wrong-doers, the greater number of whom are part of the legacy from Gen. GRANT'S predecessor.

Mosquitoes are coming, and among them comes a Mr. BOWEN—Hon. Ex-Mayor BOWEN, of Washington—who thrusts his blood-sucking bill into Gen. GRANT, and seeks to draw out from that gentleman the pleasant little sum of twenty-five thousand dollars—just one year's salary. This lively insect seems to have great confidence in his power of suction, and we hope he will have a very good time of it. Like the mosquito kind, however, he is not content with sucking his victim's blood, but he must sing his song, and thus fulfill his function of being a pest and a torment in all possible ways. He says that Gen. GRANT cheated him out of that twenty-five thousand dollars, and he calls the President very hard names, and declares that he will immediately sue his Excellency at the law. when the revelations will be something awful. Mr. BOWEN has tried to make a fuss about this matter before, with not much success; and just at this time he chooses to write a letter, manifestly for publication, and which has therefore been published, in which this threat of prosecution is set forth. The object is very plain. Mr. BOWEN hopes on the eve of an election to terrify Gen. GRANT into paying the $25,000 or less, (Mr. BOWEN probably would take just a little less,) as hush money. But, according to the general impression of the President's character, he is not exactly the man to be much alarmed by such proceedings. As to Mr. BOWEN'S charge, we have all heard men disappointed in their speculations or their "rakes" declare they have been cheated. He will probably have succeeded, in the end, only in ranging himself in the ranks of the writers of threatening letters.

It will be seen that the subscriptions to the fund for the relief of poor children has nearly touched fourteen thousand dollars, the exact amount being $13,984 31, of which $344 76 was received on Saturday. Meanwhile we urge all our readers, those who have contributed to the fund especially, to read the account given today of the fruits which the fund has already borne. Nothing could be more touching than the reports of the varied feelings of gratitude and wonder with which the distributors of our friends' bounty have been received, both on the first and subsequent visits of the agents of the charity.

Facts About "Defaulters."

The *Tribune* of Saturday attempts to make an indictment against the Administration of Gen. GRANT out of the fact that various crimes have been committed by office-holders under it, and that the Administration has detected and punished them. It is welcome to all the capital it can make out of this sort of business. A little decency and fairness about even such business would not, however, be out of place. We do not refer to the fact that it is found necessary to insert a name or names twice over in the list. But it is a little impudent that after the *Tribune* had urged JOSHUA F. BAILEY upon the President for the appointment of Collector, and had described it as a "tribute to his integrity, tenacity and courage" that the same paper should now bring up his lack of integrity as a charge against Gen. GRANT. Another of the *Tribune's* defaulters is JOHN W. NORTON. This man was a subordinate of the Postmaster of this City, selected and appointed by him. Of that Postmaster, HORACE GREELEY was the chief supporter and bondsman. If any error was made in originally selecting or not sooner removing NORTON, it was the error of HORACE GREELEY'S friend and appointee. If the bondsmen have paid up the amount of the defalcation, we are glad to know it. But there was a time when GREELEY and his fellow-bondsmen were urging the Government not to close the accounts of NORTON, so that they, the bondsmen, might realize the money from NORTON'S property, and cheat the Government out of the interest. It seems to us that the less the *Tribune* says about such men as BAILEY and NORTON, the better it will be.

The *Tribune* boldly declares "Neither is it essential to know whether President GRANT appointed all these robbers to office," and therefore it includes in its list MORGAN L. HARRIS, who was either out of office before Gen. GRANT came in or was removed at once to make room for its pet GRIDLEY; and it actually makes it a ground of complaint against the Administration that it is seeking to enforce responsibility against the defaulters of a former Administration. As for PALFREY, of Salem, it finds fault with Gen. GRANT for only removing him. Within a few weeks, if we mistake not, it was denouncing the Administration for so removing him.

We may add that by the *Tribune's* own account all of the persons it names were removed, that all except two or three were arrested or prosecuted, ran away or committed suicide, and that its statement that BRITTON, who was reappointed, was ever a defaulter is, we are informed, wholly untrue.

Barnard at Bay.

A correspondent stationed at Saratoga to watch the progress of what he felicitously calls "the pageant" of Judge BARNARD'S trial, has been good enough to give us a very full picture of the personal appearance of the "respondent," as the Judge is learnedly styled, and also a glimpse at his line of defense.

We are informed that BARNARD "arrived on Thursday evening, and took quarters previously prepared for him." Our reporter would not have us suppose that a Tammany Judge in the situation of BARNARD could stoop to occupy rooms in the ordinary condition of those for which honest men are expected to be thankful, at Saratoga, at the tail end of July. The Judge, according to the reporter, "rested a day," and "then dressing himself with his well-known punctiliousness," (no shorter word than punctiliousness would do justice to the reporter's respect for BARNARD'S method of getting up his judicial person,) "repaired to the Court-room." "He wore," we are told, "a frilled shirt and a plain black suit of Summer cloth." Did the reporter suppose that his readers would picture the Judge in their mind's eye as going to see his own trial in a cape of dirty ermine. "His hair has partly turned in color, but his moustache is black, his large blazing black eyes are as brilliant and dilating as ever, and his figure as straight and athletic as a young man's." Nothing could be more conclusive of injured innocence than this. Vulgar and audacious rogues in responsible positions which they disgrace, it is well known, cannot wear black moustaches and frilled shirts, or keep up large and blazing black eyes, or clothe athletic limbs in fine Summer cloth. All these things are possible only to a generous-hearted judicial officer, persecuted by politicians, and proudly conscious of his probity and his ability to "lay out" any member of the Impeachment Court at the New-York primaries on a fortnight's notice. It is not surprising, therefore, that BARNARD'S "tall carriage and soldierlike address impressed the Court." His admirers will be glad to learn that "there was nothing weak, dispirited or defiant about him as he entered, *although* he limped upon his cane, being still afflicted with hereditary gout and its concomitant, inflammatory rheumatism." Thus far the reporter, concerning this peculiar product of the Tammany rule in our City, with his aristocratic gout, and his dandified dress. The remainder of the article is directed to "the line of defense according to Judge BARNARD'S own suggestions," which the reporter "by an impartial acquaintance with several of his (BARNARD'S) friends" is enabled to state.

The gist of this defense, according to the apologist and admirer of BARNARD, would seem to be that if he had not admitted TWEED to bail, he never would have been impeached. Most people have forgotten this occurrence since the Greeley intrigue in the Legislature defeated the law by which TWEED'S conviction was made reasonably probable, and will be surprised that it was so important. But previous to it, according to BARNARD'S friend, he was too popular to prosecute, on account of his injunction against the City officials. When he fixed TWEED'S bail, Mr. TILDEN and one or two other enemies of the Judge pounced upon him, and the result is his impeachment. The theory of this defense seems to be, 1. That BARNARD'S injunction upon the City Government ought to cover all previous offenses. 2. That his trial is not prosecuted in the interest of the public, but to gratify personal and political resentment, and 3. That he is an innocent man, or he could not appear in clean clothes, properly washed and shaven, before the Court of Impeachment.

This is the substance of the absurd drivel which BARNARD'S confidants in the Press send out in his behalf. They seek to qualify his grave offenses by belittling the whole affair, bringing it down to the level of his own previous career. If he had half the shrewdness his friends attribute to him, he would stop the pens of the men who think that the opinion of an intelligent community is to be defied with the shallow effrontery of the bar-room, or the cheap sophistry and low personal gossip of the caucus and the primary.

The British Coal-Cellar.

A little over a year ago, a blue-book of three bulky volumes was issued in England, relating to the question of the national coal supply. This was the result of five years of patient and laborious investigation by a Scientific Commission composed of sixteen of the ablest geologists and mineralogists that the country contained. The practical conclusions of this elaborate report were, briefly, as follows: The utmost depth at which the British coal measures can ever be worked is 4,000 feet. At this depth the temperature reaches 105° Fahrenheit, and, apart from the greatly-increased cost of mining at so enormous a depth, the limits of the physical endurance of the miner are sufficient to fix this as the maximum depth from which coal will ever be drawn. To ascertain, therefore, the utmost capacity of the British coal-cellar was, obviously, a mere question of measurement. A careful survey of seams now being worked, and a very thorough examination of the geological formations, which include seams as yet untouched, showed that the total available coal supply of the kingdom was represented by rather less than one hundred and forty-six and one-half billions of tons. At the date of the completion of the survey, the quantity of coal annually mined amounted to one hundred and fifteen millions of tons. Assuming that this rate of consumption remained uniform, it would take over twelve hundred years to empty the British coal-cellar. But with increasing population, increased manufacturing activity and application of steam to new processes of industry, the annual coal consumption of the country must necessarily experience a corresponding increase. Taking the average increase of the last fifteen years—three and a half per cent. per annum namely—as a guide for the future, it was found that the bottom of the British coal-cellar, and the end of all the industrial greatness which it feeds, would be reached in 110 years. Taking a more favorable view of the question, based upon the assumption that population cannot go on, indefinitely increasing at the same rate, it was found that the coal-fields would hold out for 360 years.

Of course it was not difficult to see that the British coal-fields would be practically exhausted long before the extreme depth of four thousand feet was attained. In the first place, the heightened temperature would be found a difficulty long before it touched 105°. At half the depth calculated upon by the Commission, the thermometer would touch 80°, and it may fairly be questioned whether an English miner would be willing to work even eight hours a day at this temperature. Roughly speaking, therefore, half the available coal supply of England lies at such depths as are likely to render it impossible to compete with foreign production in half the period fixed for its absolute exhaustion. Increased cost of wages, increased cost of mechanical appliances, would combine with every foot of further descent to render it cheaper to import coal than to work it, and consequently to render it certain that English manufactures would migrate elsewhere. It does not seem to have been generally perceived that the fixing of a certain limit to the national coal supply would co-operate with the existing activity of all branches of manufacture, and the steadily-increasing demands of labor, to bring about a considerable rise in prices long before there was any danger of a coal famine. Certain shrewd speculators and large consumers, however, did look at the matter in this light, and have succeeded in making a very good thing out of the enormous rise that has lately taken place on the price of English coal. Six months ago a certain grade of coal cost what was equal to $2 60 in gold per ton at the pit mouth; the same coal is now charged at $3 75. Last year, the London householder paid $5 75 per ton for his coal; this year the price has already touched $8 50, with a very fair prospect of its becoming $10 by next Winter.

There is every prospect, therefore, that Great Britain will have to face the problem of either substituting a cheaper motive power for steam, or of seeing her industrial supremacy transferred elsewhere, much sooner than she expected. Dear coal is equivalent to a rise in the price of every necessity of life, and of every article of export. It means being weighted in the industrial competition of the world, and it means, moreover, a substantial increase of the difficulties of living to that large class of English people whose incomes are fixed, as well as a renewed impulse given to the already alarming increase of British paupers. The statesmanship that pleaded the gradual exhaustion of coal as an argument for beginning to make an effort to pay off the national debt, is likely to be justified with rather unpleasant celerity. One obvious comment on the difficulty is, that England's extremity will be somebody else's opportunity, and people who find comfort in the unalterable laws of political economy will recur to the reflection that a transfer of industrial greatness can be effected without any material decrease of human happiness.

What the Organ Knows About Truth.

The *Tribune* of Saturday quotes the following from Mr. CONKLING'S speech:

"Gen. GRANT was not altogether a novice when, in September, 1871, Mr. GREELEY wrote and sent to the Republican State Convention for adoption these resolutions. They were written only a little while ago, and all the slanders to this day invented against the President had long been current then."

And adds, "Mr. GREELEY was nearly a thousand miles away when those resolutions were written and presented; and Mr. CONKLING knew it. Mr. GREELEY never saw them and never heard of them till he read them in the newspapers. There never was even a pretense on the part of anybody that Mr. GREELEY knew anything about them till Mr. CONKLING was reckless enough to indulge in the above neat and handy falsehood."

Now what are the facts? Mr. GREELEY was within the State of New-York, if not at Syracuse, when the last State Convention was held. No one there, so far as we know, ever heard of the platform to which Mr. CONKLING referred till after the Convention was over, when the *Tribune* published it as one which had been prepared. It was generally supposed to have been prepared by Mr. GREELEY, and we certainly shared in that opinion. He certainly never dissented from it, and the *Tribune*, in publishing it, said it expressed the grounds on which its followers "wanted to make the fight this Fall." One of those "grounds" was a paragraph in which they said: "We indorse the National Republican Administration, for its conspicuous share in this beneficent record," and that record was simply an enumeration of the services of the Republican Party, which it quoted as follows:

"It abolished slavery.
It led in the suppression of the rebellion.
It preserved and enlarged the Union.
It promptly reduced the enormous forces thus required to a peace footing.
It has reduced the debt over two hundred and fifty millions of dollars in the last three years.
It has simultaneously reduced public taxation over two hundred and fifty millions of dollars per annum.
It has preserved peace on the frontier.
It has won a friendly adjustment of the threatening troubles with Great Britain."

We submit that Mr. CONKLING was right in saying that by this action of Mr. GREELEY'S paper and its followers, last Fall, they are foreclosed from any attacks on the Administration founded upon matters thus enumerated or then known to the public.

We supposed we had got beyond any possibility of surprise at any falsification on the part of the organ. But the following statement of the Professor of Journalism, with reference to LEET & Co., does astonish us a little:

"All the ingenuity and persistence of the Committee—nay, of two Committees—could not get from that person a statement of the profits of his business. He did not know how much it was worth; his accounts had never been balanced; he would not produce his books or articles of partnership; and the testimony as to the number of packages received at his store was totally at variance with the evidence of the Custom-house records. Competent judges, however, steam-ship agents and others, estimated the profits at $100,000 or $200,000 a year."

Now what do our readers suppose the fact to be? Messrs. LEET & STOCKING not only submitted to the Committee a statement of their receipts and expenses, but were subjected to a careful cross-examination as to its details, as to their bank account and personal expenses. They offered to permit the Committee to examine their books, either themselves or by experts, an offer of which Messrs. BAYARD and CASSERLY were careful not to avail themselves. The statement submitted showed that instead of $100,000 to $200,000 as the profits of the business in a year, the gross receipts in twenty months for the General Order and warehouse business were only $203,936, that the payments for cartage alone were $51,395 99, the expenses of labor, rent, &c., $94,371 35, and that the net profits in twenty months of the General Order business were $46,220 24. The *Tribune*, by the way, would find it difficult to name the competent judges who estimated the profits of the business at $100,000 to $200,000 a year.

The statement that LEET & Co.'s testimony as to the number of packages received at their store was totally at variance with the evidence of the Custom-house records is not true. The variance was at most 655 packages in a total of over 100,000, and this arose from difference in the mode of reckoning.

Staten Island Enterprise.

The residents of Staten Island, it appears, have at last begun to bestir themselves to some purpose. One of the last evidences of this agreeable fact was given a few days back by the sudden appearance of an opposition ferry-boat on the route between New-York and Elm Park. This piece of enterprise grew out of a change in the time-table of the old North Shore line, in which the people of Elm Park were altogether ignored, the boats not going beyond Port Richmond on any trip. Under the circumstances, the proprietor of the Elm Park Hotel was obliged either to charter an independent vessel or run the risk of losing his guests. Elm Park is rather a pleasant place to live in, but its attractions are not great enough to overbalance the inconvenience occasioned by having to hire carriages, or go a portion of the way to the City in small boats. The result was, therefore, that the difficulty had to be squarely met by putting on an opposition steam-boat. Now it so happened that the inhabitants of Port Richmond were made to suffer also by the new time-table, and their indignation at what they call the ingratitude of the Company, has proved of considerable importance to the opposition boat. There was a little trouble experienced the first day about a landing place in New-York, and some fares were lost in consequence, but this drawback was soon remedied. The hours not filled up by the boats of the North Shore line are made use of by the opposition to add to the day's receipts, and the increased accommodation thus provided has proved very satisfactory, particularly to ladies, who do not care to be subject to restrictions when they go on shopping excursions.

The spirited enterprise of a single individual has already borne fruit by inducing the Directors of the old Company to advertise another change of time-table, to take effect on Monday next. So far, the mechanics and laborers residing at the lower end of the island have been the greatest sufferers by alterations in the time of running the boats. They are compelled to be in New-York by 7 o'clock in the morning, and, if they cannot make connections, have to do one of two things—stay over night or remain at home in idleness. The Elm Park workmen, it is said, were obliged to accept the latter alternative.

The old Company, among other improvements, have been induced to distribute new tickets for weekly commuters. Formerly it was the custom to sell pasteboard tickets to the number of ten for one dollar—the single fare being twelve cents—and to keep on reselling the same tickets as fast as collected, until they got to be so old and greasy that the ladies—purely from hygienic motives—were obliged to cry out against their further use. The new tickets are not to be used more than once, and, for this reason, are preferable to the old ones.

The decrease in the number of trips from Port Richmond, in the meantime, is likely to be productive of much good. Heretofore the people of that town have been slow to engage in movements calling for an extra expenditure of money, although there was a fair prospect that in doing so the value of property might be greatly increased. Having their claims set aside with so little concern, and that, too, by a Company which they did so much to establish, has worked wonders in bringing them to a speedy knowledge of what they owe to themselves. Some two years ago the Directors of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, whose line passes through Bergen Point, a thriving town, immediately opposite Port Richmond, offered to build a branch road to the water's edge, and put on a ferry-boat for conveying passengers across the Sound, on condition that a certain number of persons would agree to become yearly commuters; but, unhappily for Staten Island enterprise, the response was so utterly insignificant that the project fell through. So long as the steam-boats ran with tolerable regularity, the desire for more rapid transit was not very great. At present, however, the case is entirely different. The boats do not serve as faithfully as at first, and, being once put upon their mettle, there is a strong determination on the part of the Port Richmond men to have better and surer accommodation. In this emergency a meeting of public-spirited men has just been held, and a company organized to build a ferry-boat to connect with Bergen Point and the Central Railroad, thus bringing the town within thirty minutes' ride of New-York. More than half the capital stock had already been subscribed, and it is expected that the full amount of shares will be taken before the end of next week. The earnestness which this movement has developed is calculated to stimulate enterprise in other towns on the island, that have, in the past, been equally remarkable for indifference to the needs of the time. Staten Island, situated as it is, within easy distance of New-York, has many advantages as a place of residence for our business men that only require to be set forward with an ordinary degree of tact to be fully appreciated. The opportunity to do this is now offered, and it is to be hoped that it may not be lost sight of.

A Fatal Nurse Girl.

It is not easy to understand the constitution of a human creature who can deliberately resort to murder as a pastime. Even such monsters of depravity as the French peasant executed a few months since, who was proved to have followed assassination for a livelihood, with as much system and as little compunction as a mechanic in following his trade, are less difficult to comprehend. But where are psychologists to place a young girl who devotes herself to killing little children, with the same zest and pleasure that other girls of her age might take in a new dress, or a dance or an evening at the play? That was ascertained about a year ago to be the favorite diversion of AGNES NORMAN, the London nurse girl, who had already sacrificed a half dozen of the hapless little innocents put in her charge, before she was discovered or even suspected. And the other day there turned up, in St. Louis, another nurse girl, who, if not a second AGNES NORMAN, is certainly the most unlucky nurse girl that ever lived. She is named MARTHA WHETSTONE, sixteen years of age, and noticeable in no way, except as being rather dull of intellect. Hereafter she is likely to be remarked for a more fatal peculiarity. Since last April no less than four children left in her charge have died when alone with her, one of them being her own sister, four years old. In one family where she was employed to take care of two children, one an infant, the other a little boy of three or four years, the mother returned one day after a brief absence to find the baby dead. Soon after, during a similar absence, the little boy fell from a cupboard and so hurt his head that he died. In another family, the mother went away in like manner, leaving her only child, also a little boy, in perfect health, alone in MARTHA'S care. On her return he, too, was found dead. The death of the girl's sister occurred under similar circumstances.

Here certainly is a chain of most startling coincidences. Yet a Coroner's jury have failed to find anything criminating the girl, and she has been allowed to go home to her parents. The case is certainly a curious one. On the one hand, if the girl is innocent her situation is one of peculiar hardship, since her ill fortune will lessen very much her chances of making a livelihood. Few parents would care to employ a nurse of so ominous a record. If she be guilty no pains should be spared to find it out, since the crime is at once one of the most detestable and the easiest of commission. The memory of AGNES NORMAN may excuse if it does command the strictest scrutiny into so unfortunate an experience as that of MARTHA WHETSTONE.

Noblesse Oblige.

What a "gentleman" in Europe may or may not do for a living is getting to be a somewhat perplexing problem. Formerly the question was simple enough. He could do nothing at all, and this, to do him justice, he usually did with great industry and enthusiasm. If he were rich, he lived on his money; if poor, on his creditors. A little later it was found that he might, without degradation, play at work in the army, or navy, or the Church, and in progress of time it was conceded that he might, in pressing emergencies, enter the Bar. But here the line was firmly drawn and beyond it gentility refused to stir. Nowadays, however, things are different, and the French revolution did much to effect the change. Penniless *emigrés* in London suddenly discovered that gentlemen, and ladies, for that matter, might do a thousand things they would have looked at as sheer impossibilities on the Faubourg St. Germain. So Marquises turned dancing-masters, and Viscounts of sixteen quarterings washed dishes; while of one noble gentleman it is recorded that he won himself an honorable affluence by his skill in making salad.

Labor, in fact, is nowadays rather the fashion. Monarchs dabble in the stocks, or teach their children trades; Dukes go into commerce, and distressed Princesses seek consolation and wealth in millinery. With all the world busy around it, poor gentility is sometimes at its wits ends to keep up with the fashion. And its resources are often of the queerest. The other day, a revelation was made of the occupations of some London gentlemen, which was calculated to make the victors of Hastings turn in their graves. It all came out in the course of an action for libel brought by Mr. FIELDING, an extensive wine merchant, against the publisher of the London *Figaro*. Mr. FIELDING had put into one of the morning papers an advertisement to the following effect:

"To the Younger Sons of the Nobility, Retired Military and Naval Officers, and Private Gentlemen: Wanted, a gentleman of position having a connection among the nobility and gentry to solicit orders for high-class wines and brandies; salary, $250 per annum, increasing according to results. Apply, with reference, to ———, wine merchant, ———. N. B.—Any gentleman possessing the above qualifications may easily realize one thousand pounds per annum."

Upon this alluring invitation, the *Figaro* printed a communication purporting to be from a gentleman of the army who had responded to it, and after accepting the office of agent, had made up his mind with military intrepidity "that it was a swindle and the respectable wine merchant an impostor." Mr. FIELDING, however, seems to have proved his respectability, for he got a verdict for damages, and on his examination gave the curious information that no less than seven hundred or eight hundred applications had been made in response to his advertisement, that he had appointed 150 agents, and among them "one Lord, a Lord's son, a Lord's cousin, an Earl's cousin, a barrister, a barrister's son, a Magistrate, a Justice of the Peace, several military officers, and a Bishop's son."

Apparently, then, it is quite the correct thing for a gentleman to "toot" for his wine merchant. Of course it is obvious that the desired service is to be rendered by sailing under false colors, by a fraudulent pretense of gratuitously advising in the character of a gentleman, and for friendship's sake, what is really urged for the sake of gain, and in the character of shopman on commission. Success thus implies a real betrayal of social confidence—a prime sin against the laws of hospitality. This seems, therefore, no very undesirable addition to the list of gentlemanly employments. But noblesse oblige, and if gentlemen find it to their taste, why not extend the field, and let the younger sons of the nobility, and the retired military and naval officers, "toot" also for their tailors and their boot-makers and their butchers, of course on a salary, and a fair commission? Only it will in time, perhaps, become difficult to draw the line accurately between the "gentleman" and the bagman.

MINOR TOPICS.

A new argument against the election of GREELEY has been found in the fact that the Forty-third Congress does not assemble till December, 1873. It would certainly be a pity if the repeal of the law providing that the first Session of every Congress should begin on March 4, should have the result of giving Mr. GREELEY a clear nine months in which to play the unrestrained part of a bull in the national china-shop. But, if the Tammany candidate could not be trusted without being forced to act under Congressional restraint, during the first few months of his term, it is difficult to see how he could ever be trusted to act for himself at all. The statement about the new President having no Senate to keep him steady for nine months, may be a good enough reply to the admissions of the Greeley papers that their candidate will need watching. It adds nothing to the force of the arguments directed against GREELEY'S absolute unfitness for the position, under any circumstances whatever.

The latest advices from Japan credit the Government with having undertaken a somewhat extraordinary enterprise. This is nothing less than "the promulgation of a new form of religion," for which the following remarkable qualities are claimed; "it will be enlightened, simple, and adapted to common sense, and is likely to meet the approval of all classes." Historical students have proved to their own satisfaction at least that the Japanese Daimios have many points of analogy with the feudal overlords of the Middle Ages. Here is a chance for calling the Mikado the modern counterpart of CONSTANTINE, and for predicting that we shall see repeated in the extreme East the kind of arguments by which CHARLEMAGNE brought the Saxons within the Christian fold, more than a thousand years ago.

Jamaica appears to enjoy the luxury of a medical monopoly. That is, if a man is to die in that happy island, he must die according to allopathic rules, no other kind of medical doctrine being sanctioned by the powers that are. The Cuban immigrants seem to favor the homeopathic theory of medicine, and actually persist in being cured by globular and infinitesimal doses. According to the latest dispatches from Jamaica, one of these presumptuous patients was recently taken out of the hands of a homeopathic physician under the authority of a local law, and evinced his disgust at allopathic treatment by dying under it. Whether a man suffering from small-pox can be treated with most safety under homeopathic or allopathic rule we do not pretend to say, but it looks very much like a remnant of barbarism to bring in the law to back up the disputes of the doctors.

Persons who want an illustration of what a real despotism is, and how far it differs from anything we have had since Tammany was (temporarily, at least,) cast down, will find it in Russia. One of the Imperial Inspectors of Schools has recently made a tour of Poland to warn students against joining Socialist Societies.

"He classed among the societies in question those formed with the object of spreading education among the people, of relieving the poor, of paying the school-fees of needy students, of collecting statistical information, and of mutual instruction. 'Such societies,' he said, 'should always be avoided, as they are only hot-beds of socialism. You will always know a nihilist by his talking of morality, public spirit, honesty, and freedom. These are mere words which conceal plans for the subversion of the Empire."

This has the genuine ring of pure tyranny about it, and we shall expect our Liberal friends to be putting it in the mouth of Gen. GRANT before the campaign is over.

The *Tribune* quotes, apparently with approval, GEORGE W. JULIAN'S declaration that the Republican Party "is as dead as the bones of Ezekiel." About the time Mr. JULIAN was making this statement, Mr. GREELEY was declaring that he was "as much a Republican as ever" Which is correct? Is it the explanation that Mr. GREELEY is dead?

SCHURZ'S TREASON.

His Anti-Senatorship Pledges to the Republicans of Missouri Basely Violated.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28.—It having been repeatedly asserted here and elsewhere, and several times denied, that Schurz, previous to his election as United States Senator, made distinct pledges that he would stand by and support the Republican Party, if elected to the Senate, the *Staats Zeitung* of this City publishes a letter from Benjamin F. Loan, Schurz's Radical competitor in that contest, in which he reviews the situation of affairs at that time, and sums up by declaring that, according to his recollection, Schurz, in a speech which he made at Jefferson City during the Senatorial contest, utterly denied all sympathy with those who favored rebel enfranchisement, repudiated the action of those Republican papers which undertook to commit him to that policy and, in most emphatic language, asserted his entire devotion to the most ultra doctrines of the Radicals, and pledged his faith and support to them in the future.

Funeral of H. W. Chittenden.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 28.—The funeral of Harlow W. Chittenden took place today from the residence of his son-in-law, and was very largely attended. Extra trains ran on the Central Railroad, from Utica and Rochester. Many of those who attended came from Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, and other points. The remains were deposited in Oakwood Cemetery.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

Eight Days in the Yosemite.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

Perhaps the most delightful excursion it is possible to take in the valley is the one to the Vernal and Nevada Falls. The trail to these, up the Merced Cañon, crosses the beautiful Illilouette River, and several small, sparkling streams, pierces the green depths of fragrant woods, winds among the massive rocks, under mighty mountain walls, passes a glorious succession of cascades and rapids, and finally leads you out into full view of the grand, green, columnar masses of the Vernal and majestic white splendor of the Nevada. Both these falls, and the cascades between them, have a singularly joyous look, as they leap and tumble, hurry-skurry, over the rocks, as though glad to escape from the cold, gray mountain solitudes, and the dull pressure and sullen push of snows, out into freedom down through kindling sunlight to the bosom of beauty and peace in the fair valley land.

Across the Merced—the ubiquitous Merced—between the two falls, and right under the old Cap of Liberty, called by the Indians *Mahta*, is a Summer hotel, well kept, neat and comfortable. Here we concluded to spend the night, in order thoroughly to see the two falls—the only way it can be done. All the afternoon was spent beside the cascades and rapids and about the beautiful Vernal. This is the only waterfall in the Valley which has any color. One portion of it is of the brightest emerald. There is on the edge of the precipice a singular parapet of granite, behind which you can stand and look down four hundred feet into a dim world of mist and spray. At one side of the falls there is an easy stairway, leading down to lovely ferny grottoes and little hanging gardens, kept green and cool by the perpetual baptism of the spray.

The night came on cold and wild, with clouds and wind and fitful moonlight. The guides built a camp-fire on the rocks before the hotel, which we gathered about and roasted our faces, while our backs were shivering. The only chance of comfort would have been in continually revolving, by some sort of spit arrangement. To turn one's self was too much like work, yet we were very merry—not at all put down by little discomforts and great sublimities. Mr. Muir built large fires down by the river. The effects of the red gleams and wavering flashes among the rocks and dark pines, and of the reflections on the rapids, were marvelously picturesque. We slept well that night, to the grand lullaby of the cataracts—only disturbed by the fall of a small avalanche from the Cap of Liberty and a mild earthquake shock. Old Mahta is given to avalanching, and vagrant earthquakes to prowling round the valley. The latter do little harm—they knock and run. When I felt this one, gently shaking my bedstead, I recognized the peculiar jog I had felt at Sacramento and San Francisco, and, familiarized with subterranean visitors, the irreverent words of Hamlet occurred to me:

"Old mole! can'st work i' the earth so fast?"

A climb up a steep, rough foot-trail to the top of Nevada Falls, was the morning's gallant undertaking. It was real work, though full of rare, hearty enjoyment. In the river, above the Falls, is a picturesque, rocky island, near the shore. By crossing on a bridge of one log over the rapids of the small side fall, we reached this island, and secured the finest near view of the grand cataract—one of the greatest in the world. From a projecting ledge, a sort of Table Rock, we were able to follow its mad leap down seven hundred feet; to look straight into the chasm where it was deepest and darkest, into the vortex of swirling, wrestling, fighting waters—a mighty agony of contending forces. Turning from that image of eternal unrest to the serene blue sky and the steadfast white domes, we stored our brains with pictures of sublimity unimaginable, steeped our souls in beauty inexpressible, and then—we went to lunch.

Mr. Muir thinks he finds in this particular region abundant evidence of the truth of the theory he holds of the formation of the valley by glacial action. At the Falls and on our way down, he pointed out rocks showing, as he thought, distinct marks of the drift. Prof. Whitney, the eminent State geologist, scouts at the idea of glaciers "sawing out these vertical walls," carving the spires and "turning" the domes, and is as certain of "subsidence" as though he "was there all the while." But *he* comes whose right it is to decide all glacier questions, Louis Agassiz. If he claims the falling, the subsiders will have to subside. I have endeavored to maintain a calm neutrality, though feeling, of course, the tremendous issues involved in the dispute. Forever unforgetable the last views we had of the two cataracts from the trail below the hotel, on our way down into the valley. They were absolutely resplendent in the afternoon sunlight, each plunging joyously into piles of welcoming rainbows, a vortex of splendors. They were clothed in glory as a garment. The ride on the lower trail was even more charming than it had been in the morning. In the deep, sweet-ferny wood the sunset glories were exquisite, tempered by foliage of every shade of green; the air was delicious with the fragrance of great white buckeye flowers, creamy azalias and wild roses and lilacs. Then there was the jubilant singing of the swift mountain streams, broken into now and then by the deep bass of cascades. A brief rough mule ride, but what a joy it was, and is, and ever shall be!

My sixth day was a deliciously lazy day, spent mostly in rowing and in strolling and idling about with a lovely friend over the river, and beside the lower Yosemite Falls. On our way we passed the saw-mill that furnishes all the lumber used in the valley, and, after our fashion, stopped for a little chat with the workmen we found grappling the great logs and putting them through. There is a law prohibiting the felling of live trees in the valley, and all these, we were told, had fallen in the natural way—were doubly dead trees. But they looked singularly sound and plump, as though they had died a sudden death—not, I am sure, from heart disease, and I fear no "crowner" sat on them. One of the men, who was opposed to the anti-chopping law, (I suspect he was a Greeley man,) said, speaking as an unprejudiced sawyer, "I think the pines, at least, ought to be excepted; they might all be cut down; they are no ornament to the valley."

In the evening, about sunset, I rode down to Black's for a little gossip with some gay friends. A woman cannot dwell in sublimities forever. On the way, I drew rein, as I frequently did, beside a little sheet of water, an overflowed meadow, to look at a wonderful reflection in the clear, still water of the Yosemite Falls, the neighboring rocks and the sky. I was presently joined by a rough but kindly stranger, who, with the pleasant freedom of the valley, asked what I was "lookin' at?" "At the reflections there," I said, pointing to the wondrous picture of water fall, precipice and sky. He peered down in a puzzled way for a moment, then started back, as though fearful of falling into the abysmal blue, and exclaimed, "Well, now, I've been in and about this valley, in the pack-mule business, for ten years, but never noticed that thar before. Why it's as good as the real thing."

How many such people we meet, men and women, who, "having eyes, see not." If the sky were full of tilting comets, they would ask, "Why stand ye gazing up into heaven." I doubt many a pack-mule, since the time of the prophet Balaam, has seen more than his master.

There was a grand aboriginal entertainment before the hotel that evening—a horse-race and a dance of diggers. A "war dance," they called it, and, by means of burnt cork and wild berry-juice, bunches of turkey feathers, and tags of bear-skin, they had managed to impart a feeble ferocity to their meek, moony faces—a faint touch of barbarism to their stunted, slouching and pantalooned figures. But there is more of insolent cruelty in one slow, sullen glance, from old Red Cloud's blood-shot eyes than in the concentrated savagery of the whole Digger tribe. Squaws and pappooses followed the festive braves in jigging adoration. One tattooed Princess, resplendent in a yellow calico robe and a tinsel coronet, passed round the hat. It was doubtless a poor show to travelers who had been in the wild Territories, where there are Indians which are Indians—who have seen war-dances where the dancers were armed with real tomahawks and decorated with real scalps—but, after our show, I was quite willing to ride home through the dim moonlight alone, glad to be alone with the shadow and the shine, the fine silence and the great sound.

On the seventh day we found our Gospel privileges, which were already not inconsiderable, increased by the arrival of a number of clergymen—distinguished divines, but (I mean no irreverence) good fellows for all that. They had evidently retained on entering the ministry, among their reserved rights, a good deal of human nature, some practical sense, and a healthy jollity. At table they were especially merry, and laughed generously at little jests—indeed, it was pleasant to see how far a very little joke would go with them, and how long it would run. They tossed it about tenderly, like good boys playing "throw-and-catch" with a Sunday-school book. The morning's programme was a visit to the Yosemite Falls on the north side, and a ride up the valley to El Capitan. I was with a charming family party of old friends, with whom I was to make the overland journey home—but we were joined by several other tourists, making a large cavalcade. The Church was out in force. During the latter part of the ride, where the trail widened into a good road, and there was a chance for a gallop, and my old propensity for hard riding came over me, I suddenly found myself neck and neck with a clergyman, one of the gravest and gentlest of the new-comers, and an eloquent and eminent D. D. of Philadelphia, a city as renowned for its preachers as it is proverbial for its lawyers—favored, indeed, both by the law and the Gospel. I should be only too proud to find myself in this friend's edifying company any day, but I doubt if he would be willing to ride through Fairmount Park, where he might meet his respectable parishioners, with his Yosemite companion, dressed as she was, mounted as she was, on that golden Saturday. Here was a clergyman of reverent, poetic spirit, whose ideas of this beautiful world were not darkened by the traditional curse of Eden, who could find

"Books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stone, and food in everything."

For him, there was a "whole body of divinity" in El Capitan, as was shown by the reverential glow, the devout delight of his face, as he looked up the 3,300 feet of broad vertical rock, from the vast mass of débris at the base, which at a little distance attracts no notice. We were too much impressed by the grand aspect of this stupendous rock, as an image of Eternal Majesty and strength, to see or seek in it any likeness to anything human—but what is called "the Old Captain," was afterwards pointed out to us—a face and figure distinct enough, but not as fine by far as the Shakespeare, at Lake Tahoe. On our way back, we were called on to pay fifty cents toll for passing a crazy old bridge, which we had to eke out, by some rods of fording and floundering. Almost every excursion you take here subjects you to a tax of this sort; you cannot say of the Valley, that the half has not been tolled. If the bridges and trails were in better condition, one would not be disposed to grumble—except to show people that one has traveled.

In the afternoon, the Bridal Veil again, and the rainbows, of which we found a full variety. That was a memorable last ride we had up to the hotel through the lingering sunset. The gilding of the Cathedral Spires and Sentinel Rock was something marvelous to behold. The valley was just brimmed with tender, tremulous, aureate light. We felt that we had hardly seen it till then, but so we thought every latest time we beheld it. The beauty, the splendor, the height, the depth, the impression of infinite variety, grow upon you continually.

LONG BRANCH.

What is and What is Not to be Seen—The Coming Races.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Saturday, July 27, 1872.

What a pity it is that people will not be natural, and will not enjoy what the gods have given to them. Here am I, seated on as fine a sandy beach as the world boasts, a splendidly cool breeze blowing the cobwebs of the City out of my brain, the salt air momentarily increasing my appetite for dinner; now writing a few lines, then watching the rollers and longing to take another header through them, and again scanning the broad blue ocean and wondering whether the friends who were to leave by today's steamer for Europe, are enjoying the sight of those swelling waves as much as I am. I have had as delightful a two hours' laze as a man could desire. And yet, though my location is immediately in front of the principal hotels, not a man, woman or child, incredible as it may seem, has passed me during those two hours; there is not, at this moment, a soul within two hundred yards on either side of me. How Mr. Frith, who painted such a life-like picture of the daily scene on the Ramsgate Sands, would stare at this extraordinary desertion of the sands at Long Branch! Where, he would ask, are all the little children with their pails and wooden spades, digging holes and building castles with the sand? Where are the city gentlemen with their newspapers, the young ladies with their books or magazines, and the old ladies with their sewing? He would scarcely believe it possible that so splendid an opportunity of enjoyment and recuperation should be utterly neglected. He would rather be apt to think that the citizens of New-York had not yet begun to assemble at their favorite watering-place. But he would be wrong. The Long Branch season is now in full bloom; the cottages have long been occupied by their owners, and the hotels are all well filled with guests. The giving complimentary dances to the visitors by the hotel proprietors has begun—sure sign that nearly all who are coming have arrived. Last week there was a dance at the West End; tonight Mr. Laird gives an entertainment at the Mansion House. And during the bathing hour the scene is lively enough. At the right time of the tide a swarm hurries from one hotel after another, like bees swarming from a hive, and in a few minutes the waves are dashing over thousands, arrayed in every conceivable bathing costume. But as to costume—Long Branch should send a delegate plenipotentiary to Dieppe or St. Valerie. It takes a Frenchwoman's art to know how to dress for the bath. On those sandy shores of the Côte du Nord bathing and bathing dresses have received due scientific and artistic attention, and are perfect.

A rather laughable incident occurred this morning in connection with the bathing. Some one started the rumor among a party of excursionists that Mr. Greeley was at that moment "flouncing about like porpoises or whales at play," immediately opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. A crowd quickly gathered on the beach, some one hurried breathlessly to Mr. Van Osten, the proprietor of the Metropolitan, and he went in search of Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, who is staying in the house, to impart to him the important information. The Governor, however, happened to be closeted in solemn Democratic conclave in one of the parlors, and could not, fortunately, be disturbed till it was too late. Well, the bather who was the innocent and unsuspecting cause of all the excitement turned out to be an old woman of the proper sex. She had been persuaded by her daughter to try a dip in the sea, and, being very short-sighted, had tied her spectacles on before going into the water; she had also replaced her wig with the regulation bathing straw hat. In a few moments a rude wave broke over the old lady, carrying away her hat but not her spectacles, and she reappeared above the surface with a thoroughly bald head. There was an immediate cry of Horace Greeley.

The joke was not seen by the majority of the bystanders, and they thought that the panting and puffing old lady was really the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Frank Leslie, of the *Day's Doings*, at once telegraphed to New-York for $500 worth of fire-works, and posted a notice at the entrance door of the Ocean House that the display would come off at 8 o'clock P. M. By the way, this pictorial advocate of Greeley and Brown has bought up all the bathing shanties—not for the purpose, like Naaman, the Syrian, of washing and cleansing himself of his literary leprosy, but as a means of advertising his various publications.

It would be, perhaps, more correct to say that he has hired only the roofs of the shanties, each one of which is covered with a scarlet and black imitation to read this, that and the other. I noticed one very suitable pendant to these advertisements. It stuck on one of the shanties in the shape of one of those infamous quack medical effusions which those who issue them do not generally dare to post so conspicuously. Perhaps some would-be wit intended it as a cutting satire. I will do Mr. Leslie the justice, however, to say that even he has not the effrontery to include the *Day's Doings* among these shanty advertisements which form so unpleasing a border to Long Branch. He has apparently some little lingering sense of decency left. Would that he would show more.

We had a tremendous storm of rain here on Thursday night and a very high tide. The rain again played havoc with the bank of the bluff and the tide washed an immense quantity of sand away all along the beach. It is surprising that the authorities do not take steps to protect the bluff. In some parts the old pathway is entirely gone. Another matter in which a little renovation would be timely is the bunting displayed from the hotels. Lowell's satirical criticism of the recruiting sergeant's flag,

"That air flag's a leetle rotten,
Hope it ain't your Sunday's best."

would apply to the national and local flags flying from too many of the Long Branch hotels. Nothing looks so paltry as tattered bunting, as any one may have seen for himself when Tammany displayed the City Hall flags in honor of the Baltimore nominations. This oversight on the part of the hotel proprietors is the more remarkable when it is evident that in every matter affecting the comfort and accommodation of their guests they display so great an activity. I do not think that I can point out any other shortcoming on their part. Of course there are those who grumble at prices. But if they think the aristocratic atmosphere of the West End or the Ocean House is a little dear at $5 a day they can get respectability and first-class accommodations—that is, Long Branch hotel accommodations—at $3 50 at the Metropolitan or the United States, and intermediate prices at other hotels.

Speaking of accommodation, if the visitors at Long Branch want to have a good grumble they would be justified in "cussin' an' swearin' their werry insides out" at the New-York transportation service. It is the exception, so far as my experience is concerned, for the boats or trains to be on time. This is a terrible infliction on business men who travel to and from New-York every day. Your readers will remember the utter failure of the Company's arrangements on the day of the great race between Longfellow and Harry Bassett. Many of them suffered too severely to forget it easily. This evening it was 8½ o'clock before the 6 o'clock train started. A baggage-wagon had just got off the track at Eatontown Junction, a few miles below, and though the line was clear from here to Sandy Hook, and both the Plymouth Rock and the Jesse Hoyt steamers lay there, the authorities detained several car-loads of passengers in the depot till the Philadelphia train could come through. It was 11 o'clock before they reached New-York. The August race meeting begins next Saturday. There is the great four-mile race to be contended for, in which the witnessing of a gallant struggle between Mr. Harper's Lyttleton and Mr. Belmont's Kingfisher is eagerly looked forward to by thousands. Are they all to be left behind again till late at night? And are sandwiches again to be sold by auction on the cars at $1 a piece to the starving multitude, who ought to get home in good time for dinner, but who, on the memorable Longfellow and Bassett race-day, came nigher to getting home in good time for the next day's breakfast? To be compelled to travel back over two miles of ground to the West End Hotel, in order to be among their own set, after having become thoroughly worn out from standing for two or three hours in the depot, is by no means pleasant. And by that time the kitchen birds have all gone to roost, and supper can only be obtained at the most exorbitant hotel prices. On the whole it would be far better that the Railroad Company should do their duty and fulfil their engagements with the public.

Liederkranz Festival.

The Liederkranz Summer-night's Festival will take place at Jones' Wood to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. With such accomplished musicians as the Liederkranz numbers, the dancers will certainly not lack incentives to indulge in their favorite amusement. Should the weather prove favorable a pleasant evening may be anticipated.

SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

An Officer Attacked—He Fires Into a Mob and Fatally Wounds a Man.

At 7 o'clock last night, a Mrs. Ryan was observed by Officer Cooney, of the Thirty-first Precinct, to be drunk and acting in a most unseemly manner at the corner of One Hundred and Tenth-street and Tenth-avenue. After several futile attempts to persuade the woman to go to her home, which was in the immediate vicinity, and finding that she would not cease her disorderly and blasphemous outcries, the officer arrested her. The many shanties in the immediate neighborhood were almost instantly deserted by their occupants, who crowded round Officer Cooney and his prisoner in a threatening and menacing manner. Foremost among the crowd were two men, William Ryan and William Dennis, who at once demanded that Officer Cooney should release Mrs. Ryan from custody, if he did not want "his head swelled." Cooney, despite these threats, refused to release his prisoner, and endeavored to convey her in the direction of the Station-house. The crowd, which numbered 200 or more, at once attacked the officer, and beat him about the head until he was compelled to relinquish his grasp of Mrs. Ryan, who was at once rescued by the crowd and conveyed to a place of hiding. Officer Cooney's club was wrested from his hands by some of the mob, and he was knocked down and beaten and kicked about the head and face in a cruel manner. Finding that the odds were against him, Officer Cooney drew his revolver and threatened the crowd that he would fire on them, but the warning had no effect. Then paving stones from the unfinished street were thrown at him, and he was beaten with garden-staves from the fences. Knowing that he would certainly be killed by the mob, Officer Cooney fired several shots into their midst. Matthew Madden, of One Hundred and Eleventh-street and Tenth-avenue, was shot in the umbilical region by one of the shots from Cooney's pistol. On seeing Madden fall the mob made a rush for Cooney, and would doubtless have brained him, were it not for the arrival of Officers Hays and Tierney, who heard the report of the revolver, and hastened to the scene. The officers cleared away the crowd and took Madden to the Station-house in One Hundredth-street, from whence he was removed to the Reception Hospital at Ninety-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue. The physicians in attendance there said he was fatally wounded. The woman Ryan was subsequently rearrested and locked up.

The Erie Fire—Funeral of the Engineer.

The funeral of James W. McCarthy, the engineer who was killed by the falling walls at the fire at the Erie repair shops, in Jersey City, on Wednesday night, took place yesterday afternoon, from St. Matthew's Episcopal Church. The sermon was delivered and the service conducted by Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, the rector. The interest felt in McCarthy's death was general, and an immense concourse of people attended. The Exempt Firemen's Association, the members of the former Volunteer Department and the members of the present Department were present in a body, as were also the members of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

The remains were taken to the New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

This morning the Board of Fire Commissioners will examine into the circumstances attending McCarthy's death, with a view to ascertaining to whom the blame of the accident belongs. Chief Engineer Farmer has been strongly blamed for allowing the steamer to remain in the position in which it was at the time of the accident, and the examination will be held at his request.

The inquest upon McCarthy will be held on Tuesday evening, and that upon the body of Crosby, whose remains were found in the *débris* of the carpenter-shop, at some future time, which has not yet been fixed by the Coroner. The remains are still at Brady's Morgue awaiting the arrival of the family of deceased, the members of which are absent from the city.

Although it is said that the burned works are immediately to be rebuilt on their former sites, a strong effort will be made by citizens of Paterson to secure the removal of the shops to that place. It is proposed to hold a mass-meeting to advocate such a removal and to secure a memorial to the Company.

Fire in Elizabeth—Loss $8,000.

Just before midnight on Saturday night, a fire was discovered in the large dwelling-house on Bay Way-avenue, Elizabeth, belonging to Frederick Terhune. The building had only been purchased last week from Mr. Allen, and was entirely unoccupied, so that there is reason to believe the fire was of incendiary origin. There was no furniture, but as the house was a large double French-roof structure, well built, the loss will probably reach $8,000. Mr. Terhune had purchased it as a speculation. He was absent from the city, and it cannot be ascertained whether there was any insurance on the building or not. The nearest fire-alarm station is half a mile distant from Bay Way, and the flames had gained too much headway to enable the firemen when they arrived to save the building.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Greeley's Letters to Carmichael.

Last week the *Tribune* began to cry out in its usual frantic manner for the publication of Greeley's letters to Carmichael, and to demand that until that was done those making charges against Greeley of intriguing with the Democrats should hold their peace. Mr. C. S. Carpenter, of the Oneonta *Herald*, shows how dishonest this cry was by saying that "Mr. Greeley and the managing editor of the *Tribune* know that Mr. Carmichael gave all of his letters to a friend of Greeley nearly two weeks since."

Another Democrat for Grant.

Hon. T. M. Howell, whose name has long been a tower of strength to the Democracy of Ontario County, has declared for Grant. He says: "I cannot vote for Horace Greeley as a Democratic candidate for President of the United States. You have been pleased in your letter to give to my action and vote more importance than they deserved; but I do not hesitate to say that, as between Grant and Greeley, whatever influence my action and vote may possess it shall be exerted in behalf of Gen. Grant."

An Undesirable Risk.

A correspondent writes: "You allude to a life insurance company in this City, which stands—for Grant, 20; Greeley, 11. I can tell of a financial company that can do better than that, though smaller in number; for 'we are seven,' and all for Grant and Wilson. One gentleman not connected, but has an office here, always a Democrat, will not vote for Greeley. We believe Greeley to be a very undesirable risk, and that his surroundings are specially hazardous."

Broome County.

The names of 1,435 voters in Binghamton are attached to a call for a meeting to be held there to-morrow night to ratify the nomination of Grant and Wilson, and the *Times*, in publishing it, says: "The total vote in the city last Fall for Secretary of State was 2,330, of which Scribner (Republican) received 1,258; Willers (Democrat) received 1,051, and Leigh (Temperance candidate) received 21. Changes will take place every week from now to November, but they will be invariably in favor of Grant and Wilson. Greeley was stronger the day after he was nominated at Baltimore than he will ever be again." One thousand four hundred and thirty-five now, against 1,258 last Fall, when the Republicans carried the State by 18,900 majority, will do.

The Prospect in New-England.

The Boston *Advertiser* of Saturday says: "In New-England, judging from evidence accumulating from all quarters, the Greeley ticket is weaker than it has been at any time since he was nominated. Many Democrats regard it as odious, and declare themselves against it under all circumstances. Few Republicans are for it, and they will not venture to show their hand. The two States commonly classed as doubtful, New-Hampshire and Connecticut, were never less doubtful than they are now; and throughout New-England the intelligent, sober and thoughtful sentiment which has been the strong fortress of Republicanism in the days of its trial is loyal as ever."

Grant in Wisconsin.

The Madison (Wis.) *Journal* publishes a call for a meeting to organize a Grant and Wilson club there, and says: "It contains the names of over 700 electors. Many of them voted for Seymour four years ago, when the city went Democratic; but this year it will go for Grant and Wilson by a good round majority. There are Democrats who have not signed the call who will vote for Grant. They say so; and a careful estimate of the city shows that there are not two dozen Greeley Republicans in Madison, and from seven to ten times more Grant Democrats. Every nationality is represented in this call, and there never was a time when the Republican Party was so strong in this city as it is today."

Greeley's Intrigue with the Democrats.

Evidence of Greeley's bargaining with the Democrats comes from all quarters. The Orange (N. J.) *Journal* adds something in the following statement: "Some time before the Cincinnati Convention was held, John C. Ferguson, who lives near Greeley's Chappaqua farm, and who filled the position of Port Warden in New-York City, under Gov. Fenton, stated to a friend, (whose name we are ready to produce,) that Horace Greeley would be the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, and also of the Convention to be held at Baltimore. Ferguson said that he had been in correspondence through the Winter with Seymour, Gov. Hoffman, and other prominent Democrats of the country, and that the matter was all arranged, and Greeley was sure to be the nominee, and he thought he would be elected President."

Orange County.

The Newburg *Journal* gives trustworthy reports which show that what the *Tribune* calls "an official canvass" of Orange County is grossly incorrect. The *Journal* says: "There is no tangible evidence that the Liberal Republicans will carry off an average of four per cent. of the Republican vote of the county. There are whole townships where it will not be one per cent., and we hear of election districts where not a solitary one is to be found. But against even this small percentage is to be set as an offset the Democrats who, disgusted with their own party leaders and their policy, will either vote for Grant or not vote at all. This class no doubt constitutes ten or fifteen per cent. of the Democratic Party through the county. Here in Newburg it numbers two to one of the Liberal Republicans, and is composed of the best and influential Democrats. In one election district of another town, and that not a large one, where there is not a Liberal Republican known, there are already enrolled thirty Democrats who are pledged to vote for Gen. Grant."

Judge Murray for Grant.

Judge W. Murray, Jr., of the Supreme Court, of Delaware County, has written a letter in which he denies a report in the Greeley papers that he had signed a call for a Greeley meeting. He says: "If I am alive and able to go to the polls, I shall vote for Gen. Grant. I have never signed or caused my name to be signed for any call for a Greeley and Brown meeting. I do not approve of such a meeting, and have no sympathy with it. Grant saved this nation once, when we could find no other man to do it. He has administered the Government for three years ably and wisely. He has preserved us in peace. He has re-established our credit at home and abroad. By a strict enforcement of the laws, he has protected the loyal and industrious classes of the South. He has been honest and faithful in the performance of every duty. I am satisfied. I desire no change, especially for the uncertainties and vagaries of Horace Greeley."

Recognition of the Union Soldiers Distasteful.

Even the very ambiguous plank of the Cincinnati-Baltimore platform in relation to the valor of "our soldiers" is distasteful to some of the Greeleyites of the South. To such the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald*, which speaks of the war as "the late unpleasantness," holds the following significant language: "That plank should not give us any particular trouble. It was inserted at Cincinnati by the Liberal Republican Convention for a very good purpose, and our friends at Baltimore acted wisely in not disturbing it. By this and similar follies, centralism has held sway for four years. Our salvation hangs upon unremitting, patient, courageous fighting for the right, and not upon mere paper platforms which at last have but little bearing upon the action of those they are intended to guide."

More Democratic Testimony.

Mr. Thos. H. Hartwell, for some years City Attorney of Detroit, Mich., and ever an active Democrat, has recently returned home from a seven months' tour in the Southern States, and, in conversation with a business man, remarked, earnestly, that, in his opinion, "the safety of the country absolutely demands the re-election of President Grant." The impressions he brings back are thus stated by the Detroit *Post*: "I have traveled all over the South," he said, "and you have no idea here in the North of the bad condition of things there. The Southern ex-rebel elements are all ripe for another revolution, or any other scheme by which they can revenge themselves upon the North and the Government. They are bitter and dangerous since the nomination of Greeley. They curse the North, curse the blacks, and curse the Government, with a bitterness you have no idea of, and threaten vengeance when they regain power, which they expect to do through Greeley's election."

Ex-Gov. Patterson for Grant.

Ex-Gov. George W. Patterson addressed a letter to a Grant and Wilson meeting in Clymer, Chautauqua County, in which he said: "Some pretend to believe that Mr. Greeley was a true and loyal citizen during the rebellion, but I know he was not, for he told me a few weeks after the fall of Fort Sumter, that 'he was in favor of the South going out of the Union and staying out.' You may judge of my feelings on hearing such a declaration from a man who was then at the head of a paper claiming to be a loyal sheet. This was in September, 1861, when I was on my return from a trip to Virginia to look after the wants of the 'boys in blue.' I told Mr. Greeley that he and Jeff. Davis agreed exactly. You will recollect that he went to Canada to hold counsel with the rebels there, and was one of the leaders in a plot to prevent the renomination of the lamented Lincoln previous to his second election. The rebellion cost the country too many valuable lives and too much money to justify any loyal man in voting to place a rebel sympathizer in the Presidential chair. Those pretended Republicans whom President Grant (God bless him) has kept from plundering the public purse, will, as a matter of course, vote for Greeley; but thousands of Democrats who were true and loyal men will vote for Gen. Grant. It will be a question of honesty and loyalty on one side, and disloyalty and thieving on the other."

Further from Erie County.

The Buffalo *Express* says that the Republican Party of that city and county were never better organized than now, and never manifested more zeal. All the wards of the city and almost all of the towns of the county have organized Grant and Wilson Clubs, in which are enrolled about 3,000 members, and this, too, when no effort at a canvass has been made. The *Express* says: "The Republicans of old Erie seem determined to maintain the proud position they have already attained as the banner county of the State, and if thorough organization, hard work, and a faithful canvass of every school district will accomplish their purpose, they will attain success. Fortunately we have one of the most efficient County Committees that was ever intrusted with the management of a political campaign, because each member is alive to the importance of the work in hand and the responsibilities that rest upon the Committee."

Another Democratic Paper for Grant and Wilson.

The Morrisania (Westchester County) *Journal* has placed the names of Grant and Wilson at the head of its columns, and gives the following in explanation of its opposition to Greeley. "He was nominated by trickery, in pursuance of a bargain. In that bargain, fellow-Democrats, we were included; we were bought and sold like cattle, but we are not yet delivered. We, the thinking, the honest portion, can have something to say in the matter; we can refuse to be made merchandise of; we can assert our inalienable right to be freemen; to think and act for ourselves; refuse to be bond slaves or serfs; select our own candidates, make our own nominations and elect our public servants without allowing any dictation. Let us do so; let us arise in the majesty of our numbers, in the might of our power, and respond to the call of justice, right, virtue, truth, liberty, morality and manhood, and teach the hypocrites who seek to cajole, mislead, degrade, plunder and ruin us, a lesson at the polls in November next that they will never forget. Nay more, let us sweep off the contaminating crew with the besom of destruction."

The Marvelous Conversion of the Democracy.

One of the pretexts on which the Greeley organ asks Republicans to vote for the Democratic candidate is that the Democrats are all converted. They are now just as good Republicans as the Republicans themselves, and better too. Unfortunately for Greeley, the facts are all against him. We quote the following from the *Evening Post*—an independent paper:

"The head-quarters of the National Democratic Committee, at the Spingler House, Union-square, were opened for business this afternoon. Groups of Democratic politicians thronged the corridors of the hotel long before the hour appointed for the opening, and the political situation was loudly discussed on all sides. GEORGE N. SANDERS made his appearance about 10 o'clock, and WAS WARMLY GREETED BY THE PERSONS PRESENT, with many of whom he seemed to be well acquainted. Hiram Calkins, D. C. Birdsall, Gen. W. B. Burnett, Anthony Gallagher, and many other Democratic politicians, visited the rooms during the morning. Shortly after noon Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, the Chairman of the Committee, entered the rooms. He was followed in a few minutes by Senator FRANK P. BLAIR, Senator EUGENE CASSERLY, of California, Ex-Surrogate GIDEON J. TUCKER, &c., &c."

Candidates to be Voted for in North Carolina on Thursday—Former Vote of the State.

The election of State officers and Congressmen in North Carolina takes place on Thursday. Below we present a list of the candidates.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Tod R. Caldwell, Republican; Augustus S. Merrimon, Democrat.
Lieutenant-Governor—Curtis H. Brogden, Republican; John Hughes, Democrat.
Secretary of State—William H. Howerton, Republican; John A. Womack, Democrat.
Auditor—John Reilly, Republican; Collett Leventhorpe, Democrat.
Treasurer—David A. Jenkins, Republican; John W. Graham, Democrat.
Attorney-General—Tazewell L. Hosgrove, Republican; William M. Shipp, Democrat.
Superintendent of Instruction—James Reid, Republican; Nereus Mendenhall, Democrat.
Superintendent of Public Works—Silas Burns, Republican; Joseph H. Separk, Democrat.

CONGRESSMEN.

First District—Clinton L. Cobb, Republican; David M. Carter, Democrat.
Second District—Charles R. Thomas, Republican; W. H. Kitchen, Democrat.
Third District—Neil McKay, Republican; Alfred M. Waddell, Democrat.
Fourth District—William A. Smith, Republican; Sion H. Rogers, Democrat.
Fifth District—Thomas Settle, Republican; James M. Leach, Democrat.
Sixth District—Oliver H. Dockery, Republican; Thomas S. Ashe, Democrat.
Seventh District—David M. Furches, Republican; William M. Robbins, Democrat.
Eighth District—W. G. Candler, Republican; Robert B. Vance, Democrat.

VOTE OF THE STATE.

The vote of the State of North Carolina in recent years has been as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Majority.
1865—Governor	25,809	32,539	6,730
1866—Governor	10,749	34,345	23,596
1868—Governor	92,235	73,594	18,641
1868—President	96,226	84,090	12,136
1870—Attorney-General	83,427	87,648	4,221

At the Greeley Head-Quarters.

The Tammany Republican National Committee, Glenham Hotel, was unmarked by any event of note on Saturday. Col. Ethan Allen skedaddled to Long Branch to get rid of begging office-seekers.

That large sums of money have been sent from these head-quarters to carry the election in North Carolina is certain, as is also the fact already published that the notorious Wood and Blumenberg have been sent there as special envoys, to use nefarious means to influence the election. Major Staples, Head-quarters Secretary, has been for some time past engaged in posting the appointments of various orators who are to take the stump for Greeley. One of these gentry complained the other day of being obliged to breakfast on three eggs and a small slice of bread, which he considered a most illiberal allowance for a Liberal Party. Col. Jasper W. Johnson, a fierce auburn-whiskered Oregonian, starts upon a carpet-bag tour today, carrying with him a number of campaign documents, bills, a paste-pot and some speeches in manuscript, which he intends to deliver to small crowds in the country.

Among the visitors yesterday and Saturday were Hon. James Gallagher, Connecticut; Mr. H. Cummings, Oregon; Mr. H. Garrison, Missouri; Hon. C. P. Kimball, Democratic nominee for Governor of Maine; Hon. W. F. Harrabin, Democratic candidate for Governor of Vermont; C. C. Clark, editor of Troy *Press*; C. August Haviland, Chicago; Gov. C. N. Pearl, Texas.

The Republicans of Wellsville—A Strong Club.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Friday, July 26, 1872.

Some weeks ago I wrote you that I thought perhaps fifty Republicans in this town would vote for Mr. Greeley, over which the *Tribune* made a great blow. Please inform them that now I think the number less, and growing gloriously less every day. For the last few days we have been procuring names to a call to form a Grant and Wilson Club. Up to last night we had 525 names, (404 is the largest Republican vote ever polled in this town.) The names will be published in our county papers next week. The most votes ever polled in this town was 810. Please have the *Tribune* figure out Mr. Greeley's majority in this town. Nearly one hundred Democrats have signed our call. The thing does not mix here. No enthusiasm among the Democrats. The wheel-horses do not draw. Put down Allegany County *sure* for an increased majority next Fall. WELLSVILLE.

A Reply to a Tammany Organ.

Hon. Erastus Brooks, New-York Express:

DEAR SIR: I perceive in the *Express* a paragraph attempting to ridicule me and my honest convictions. As I treated your reporter courteously, I had the right to expect courteous treatment in return. As the false statement is made that I am "encouraged by the Grant men," you will please enumerate those who have been in contact with me. To avoid just such insinuations and misrepresentations, I have studiously kept myself aloof from the representatives and friends of Gen. Grant. Any other of the New-York Press has a right to lie as much as it pleases by the publication of letters from various counties that money is tendered to "Bourbons" to attend the Louisville Convention. It certainly surprises me to find you authorizing such a paragraph to be inserted in your columns, and connecting it with me, whom you know so well. When your convictions were firm in other days, you did not ascribe mercenary or improper motives to me for acting with you in a known and hopeless minority. If our movement—which is feared, though you attempt to ridicule it, is so abortive, the honesty of our purposes should shield us from similar attacks, written by reporters, who announce their own preferences for Grant without eliciting favorable responses from me.

The District Conventions will be called in due time. The Democrats who agree with me will show their hands, *and there will be many of them*. The delegates will go to Louisville *with their own money*, for the sturdy farmers, mechanics and others who propose to engage in this support of principles do not rely upon the vast corruption fund, part of which has been sent by your committee to North Carolina, nor upon that of the Administration. The mass of the politicians are not with us. So much the better. The *people* can be heard in that National Convention, and I assure you (and you know me well enough to understand its importance) that this movement has ten times the strength which the self-constituted Cincinnati Convention had, *and that we have solid constituencies to back us.*

Let him "laugh loudest who laughs last." I am sorry to be opposed to you, and yet I know that you *personally* respect me none the less for adhering to my conscientious convictions. As a contradiction to your paragraph I ask for an insertion of this.

Yours truly,
BLANTON DUNCAN.

JULY 27, 1872.

Activity at the National Republican Head-Quarters—A Letter from South Carolina.

Besides the thousands of letters from discharged soldiers coming in daily to the head-quarters of the Republican National Committee, Fifth-avenue Hotel, to Col. L. E. Dudley, Secretary of the Veterans' Committee, others are received from various parts of the country, containing news of the satisfactory progress of the campaign. Hon. W. E. Chandler returned to the City yesterday. He feels quite jubilant over the political out-look for Grant and Wilson.

There are evidences, he says, accumulating on every hand that the Democratic Party is entering the contest with great lukewarmness. The Republican battalions are gaining strength all over the country, and the soreheads are already beginning to feel discomfited. Greeley's chances for election are becoming every day "beautifully less," and it is thought the rocket which fired at Cincinnati, fizzled in Baltimore, and burst into sparks in Tammany, New-York, will fall to the ground, forever extinguished, in November. Among the visitors on Saturday were Mr. Hugh Gardner, of the Erie Railroad Company; Dexter A. Hawkins, Esq., Postmaster Patrick Jones, and Assistant Postmaster Col. Morgan.

Subjoined are extracts of letters received.

D. C. Pinkerton, of McConnelsville, Ohio, writes:

"There are a few Greeley Republicans in this county, but there are more Democrats who will not."

A letter from Darlington, S. C., dated July 22, 1872, to Hon. W. E. Chandler says:

"I find the Democrats here nauseated by the dose they have been compelled to swallow, and they will eject it from their stomach one by one until a large proportion are cured of their sickness. They don't like the quack doctor selected for them and will not be governed by his prescription. Depend upon it, thousands of Democrats in the South cannot be Greeleyized; they will either stay at home—equivalent to voting for Grant—or cast their ballots for the hero of Appomattox. South Carolina will give a majority of 35,000 for Grant—seven times as great as North Carolina—upon the election of which Republicans here have no doubt.

One thing is sure, no colored man who has been a slave will vote for Greeley, and the business men of the South want stability in business, which the election of Greeley, they believe, will not insure.

Thousands of poor whites, until now under the thraldom and fear of the Kuklux, being nerved and encouraged by the decided dealings of Grant's Administration with the leaders of the Klan, will vote for the continuance of his Administration another four years."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Senator Schurz is to make three speeches in Illinois in August.

Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, is to take the stump in Maine in August.

Gen. James A. Garfield is not for Greeley, as claimed by the Greeleyites.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnson says that he is for the Democratic candidate against Grant.

Judge E. L. Barney, of New-Bedford, Mass., denies the report that he is a Greeley recruit.

The Chenango *Telegraph* says that fifteen Democrats in De Ruyter have joined the Grant Club.

George Becker, of Binghamton, a life-long Democrat, has written a vigorous letter opposing Greeley.

The Liberals of Vermont tried to induce Hon. Julius Converse to declare for Greeley, and failed.

Michigan's only Democratic Congressman, Jabez G. Sutherland, declines a nomination for re-election.

The Chicago *Times* publishes letters from many Democrats approving its course in opposing Greeley.

The Chicago Board of Trade voted for President the other day. Grant had 95 votes and Greeley 34.

A Democrat in Buckfield, Me., reports that there are twenty Democrats in his town who will not vote for Greeley.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., is for Grant, and John Quincy Adams is not at all enthusiastic for Greeley.

The *New-Jersey Patriot*, a Democratic paper published at Bridgeton, Cumberland County, N. J., has suspended publication.

The Republicans of Suffolk County hold a convention at Riverhead, Aug. 13, to elect four delegates to the State Convention.

Major Z. K. Pangborn, of New-Jersey, is to speak for Grant and Wilson at Ellenville, Ulster County, Thursday evening, Aug. 1.

Ex-Gov. Butler G. Noble is to address a Republican meeting at Highland Falls, Orange County, on Thursday evening, Aug. 1.

Auditor-General William Humphrey has withdrawn as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Michigan.

The Richmond *State Journal* says that Col. Moseby and several other Democrats are working efficiently for Grant in Virginia.

Congressman Darrell, of Louisiana, predicts that Grant and Wilson will have not less than 15,000 majority in that State.

The Trenton *Gazette* says it is not true that Ex-Gov. Charles S. Olden, of New-Jersey, supports Greeley and Brown. He is for Grant.

A careful canvass of a district in one of the northern counties, which last year gave 94 Republican majority, shows a majority of 212 for Grant over Greeley.

Judge James H. Bell has declined the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourth District of Texas, on account of private duties and obligations.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that the Republican nominations for Congressmen-at-large, in Pennsylvania, are the best and strongest that could have been made.

The nomination of Gen. Charles A. Albright for Congressman-at-Large in Pennsylvania is hailed with peculiar satisfaction by the Republicans of that State.

The exposure of Greeley's long-continued bargaining with the Democrats has driven many of his Liberal Republican supporters from him in all parts of the country.

R. R. Menzie, a staunch, old-time Democrat, well known throughout Southern Wisconsin, has published a letter strongly protesting against the transfer to Greeley.

Democratic papers in North Carolina are telling the people that if they are opposed to paying the "so-called public debt of the State" they must vote the Democratic ticket.

The Greeleyites tried to bribe a Grant man to take the command of a company of Greeley Grays, offering him $200 in cash, or a chance in the Post-office—after Greeley is elected.

A Boston correspondent ventures the opinion that if a self-constituted committee in Massachusetts should get up an electoral ticket for Charles Francis Adams it could get 10,000 votes without much effort.

The nomination of Charles H. Lanphier for Treasurer of Illinois by the Democrats and Greeleyites has excited disgust even in their party, and a paper is being extensively signed demanding his withdrawal or removal.

Twelve Democrats of Kendall County, Ill., have published a card declaring that they will not support Greeley, and saying that they are not of those who believe in casting out devils through Beelzebub, the prince of devils.

A gentleman who has just returned from St. Petersburg, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday stated that Minister Curtin, whom he met repeatedly in the Russian capital, considers that Greeley has no chance against President Grant.

The Linn (Mo.) *Democrat* says that a more profligate and wasteful, if not corrupt, State Administration than the present has not at any time cursed Missouri. The paper is Democratic, and does not believe in such reform as Gratz Brown brings.

Augustus Schell has been writing letters to the Democratic and Liberal Republican wire-pullers in Louisiana, appealing to them to fuse all the elements of opposition in that State to the present Federal Administration, as otherwise the eight electoral votes of Louisiana will be lost to the cause of Greeley and Brown.

Nestle's Lacteous Farina.
The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

Public Library of Kentucky.
Half a million dollars in CASH to ticket-holders. Concert and distribution positively, Sept. 28, 1872. For particulars see column advertisement in *Herald* any Saturday, or send for circular to Major THOMAS H. HAYS, in charge of New-York office, No. 609 Broadway, corner Houston-street.—*Advertisement.*

New Life to the Hair.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE
Gives new life to the hair.—*Advertisement.*

A Safe, Sure and Speedy Remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Summer Complaint, and all Bowel Affections may be had in DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Compounded with care from the best understood ingredients known to the medical faculty; its action is prompt and always to be depended upon, while the reputation it has attained as a standard household remedy should induce all at this season of the year to keep a bottle of so useful a medicine by them. Sold by all druggists.

Horace Greeley.—Until after his election every family is advised to protect their house with HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. It removes all care and anxiety about burglary. Office, No. 7 Murray-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $350.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Hall days. HORACE WATERS No. 481 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 942 Broadway.

DIED.

BOGART.—On Saturday, July 27, GUSSIE PETTIBONS, infant son of A. Augustus and Mary F. Bogart, aged 5 months.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 315 East 24th-st., on Monday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock.

CASWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, 28th inst., SOLOMON T. CASWELL, aged 67 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLARKE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 27, MARY, widow of Francis Clarke, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, July 30, at 2 o'clock, from No. 392 Degraw-st., (between Smith and Hoyt-sts.)

COBURN.—On Sunday, July 21, at 3 P. M., of cholera infantum, WARREN T., infant son of Andrew D. and Nellie M. Coburn, aged 15 days.

"God has called our beautiful angel,
To sing praises to Him above."

☞ Utica papers please copy.

CHEESMAN.—On Saturday, the 27th inst., A. WASHINGTON CHEESMAN, eldest son of John L. and Pheobe A. Cheesman.

Funeral service at No. 358 East 50th-st., on Monday, 29th inst., at 8 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

EARLE.—At Englewood, N. J., on the 27th inst., FRANK EARLE, infant son of Alexander M. and Fannie S. Earle, aged 5 months and 26 days.

Funeral from No. 21 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends are invited without further notice.

FOWLER.—On Friday, July 26, at New-Brunswick, N. J., SARAH ANN FOWLER.

Her friends, those of the late Gilbert Davis, also of Gilbert F. Davis, are invited to attend her funeral from the Pittman M. E. Church, corner of George and Oliver streets, New-Brunswick, on Monday, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting upon the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from the Cortlandt and Desbrosses street Ferries.

GRIFFIN.—At Summit, N. J., on Saturday, 27th inst., LAMBERT LOCKWOOD, aged 7 months, son of Chas. Francis and Elizabeth R. Griffin.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 71 West 45th-st., on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock.

HOPSON.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, ANN ELIZABETH HOPSON, relict of Miles Hopson.

The remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

HIGKOK.—On the 27th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. H. Taylor, No. 142 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, HARRIET M., wife of Wm. Hickok, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock on Tuesday, 30th inst.

HUNNIFORD.—On Saturday, July 27, Mrs. SUSAN M. HUNNIFORD, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral will take place on Monday, July 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mrs. J. A. Coffin, No. 139 East 27th-st.

KNAPP.—At Washington Heights, on Friday, July 26, CATHERINE LOUISA, wife of Shepherd Knapp, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral services from the Brick Church corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st., on Monday, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

LEONARD.—On Sunday, 28th inst., BENJAMIN LEONARD, aged 87 years.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 331 Putnam-av., near Nostrand-av., Brooklyn, this day, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends and those of his sons-in-law, D. Benham and J. H. Atwater, are invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Massachusetts for interment.

LAWRENCE.—In New-York City, July 27, of consumption, ELLEN A. FENNO, wife of Thomas Lawrence, Esq.

Her remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

MUMFORD.—On Saturday, 27th inst., at No. 1,516 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, KATHERINE, infant daughter of W. C. and E. R. Mumford.

Funeral services at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, corner of New-York-av. and Herkimer-st., Tuesday, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock.

MACLEOD.—At Highland Falls, near West Point, Thursday morning, July 25, ELIZABETH MACLEOD.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 16 West 18th-st., on Monday morning, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, corner of Fulton-st. and Broadway.

MARSHALL.—SARAH ANN EDWARDS, daughter of the late Dr. Benjamin B. Edwards, and wife of Gilbert N. Marshall, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 688 Bedford-av., near Putnam, Brooklyn, on Monday, July 29, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon.

POST.—On Friday, July 26, 1872, MARY MINTURN, wife of the late Henry Post, in the 91st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av., corner of 20th-st., on Monday, the 29th inst., at 10½ A. M.

PATRIE.—On Friday, July 26, MARIA THERESA PATRIE, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, Ozias Camp, No. 680 Warren-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SANDS.—At Greenwich, Conn., on the 27th inst., MARY C., widow of the late John Sands, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral from Friends' Meeting-house at Purchase, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Third day, 30th inst. Carriages will meet the train leaving Twenty-seventh-street Depot, (New-Haven Railroad,) at 9 A. M., at Port Chester.

STODART.—In this City, on Saturday morning, July 27, ADAM STODART.

The funeral services will take place at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 3 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SCHENCK.—On Sunday, July 28, JAMES W. SCHENCK, Sr., aged 62 years.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, on Tuesday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

STOCKING.—On Saturday, July 27, in Williamsburg, Long Island, FRANCIS ADELINE, only child of Dwight and Addie Stocking.

Good night, little one.

STEWART.—On Friday evening, July 26, 1872, ELIZABETH STEWART, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, No. 301 West Houston-st.

TUCKER.—On Sunday, 28th inst., LUCY B., youngest daughter of Stephen D. and Sarah A. Tucker.

Notice of funeral tomorrow.

VOSE.—At Brighton, England, July 11, 1872, of heart disease, MYRA RAYMOND, wife of John G. Vose, of Montrose, New-Jersey, and daughter of the late Andrew B. Haxtun.

WILCOXSON.—In Norwalk, Conn., suddenly, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. C. T. Cornwall, MARTHA GUION WILCOXSON, in her 32d year, widow of the late Col. Wilcoxson, of the late Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Paul's Church, on Tuesday, July 30, at 2¼ o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

"MANHATTAN WALTZ," by STRAUSS.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston and New-York, have purchased of me the sole right to publish the above waltz, as performed at the Academy of Music. The public are hereby informed that any other edition is unauthorized and fraudulent.

JOHANN STRAUSS.

Per A. WEBER, Agent.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $28: fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers.
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Prizes cashed and information given at J. B. MARTINEZ & CO.'S, No. 10 Wall-st. Box No. 4,685 New-York Post-office.

MAGNETIC.—ALL CASES OF NERVOUS prostration and general debility, from whatever cause, successfully treated by F. A. PALMER, Magnetizer, No. 23 West 27th-st. Terms—Office treatment, $3; visits, $5.

TEN PER CENT. OFF ON ALL CASH sales. GORDON & LAMMIS, Tailors, No. 152 Nassau-st.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS.

United States depot for political banners.

Portraits furnished to order, and sent to all parts of the United States.

T. W. THORPE, Manufacturer.
No. 130 Fulton-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 P. M., at head-quarters, Fourteenth Ward Hotel, to take such action as may seem necessary as to the present condition of affairs in the Association.

By Order, JAS. S. COSTELLO, First Vice-President.
THOS. E. MURPHY, WM. FREEMAN, A. EGAN, Committee.

POLITICAL FLAGS.—AT THE OLD stand, (established 1847,) corner Fulton and William sts. Manufactured by ANNIN & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Supreme Court sales which were ordered to be held at the Exchange on Saturday, July 27, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, were adjourned by the auctioneers, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., as follows: The three three-story brown-stone houses and lots, situate on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street, to Saturday, Aug. 10; and that of the double tenement-house and lot, 25 by 100, known as No. 303 East Forty-sixth-street, north side, 100 feet east of Second-avenue, to the same date.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The past week, ending with Saturday, July 27, may be fairly set down as a very dull one. The market has been exceedingly flat, but not more so than is usual at this season of the year. The amount of New-York property sold at public auction shows a material increase over the sales of the week preceding: By James M. Miller, $137,575; by William Kennelly, $4,700; total, $142,275, against the sum of $17,150 for the week previous. No suburban sales of importance were held. At private sale considerable business is reported to have been done, the particulars of which, or rather the verification of the sales made, will be found duly reported in the list of transfers as soon as the deeds are recorded.

The list of public sales for the present week are few in number and very light in amount of value involved, most of them being of a legal character, and made by order of the Supreme Court or the Court of Common Pleas.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED PUBLIC SALES.

Today, Monday, July 29.

No public sale is advertised to take place at the Exchange.

Tuesday, July 30.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of R. P. Hope, Esq., referee, one lot and building, 25 by 102.2, situate on the north side of Seventy-ninth-street, 225 feet east of Second-avenue; also, by order of the Supreme Court, Richard C. Beamish, Esq., referee, one lot and buildings, situate on the south side of Fortieth-street, 283.4 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 16.8 by ½ block.

Also, the three-story brick house and lot situate on the north-east corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, 51.6 by 100.5.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Charles Price, Esq., referee, the house and lot situate on the north-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Fiftieth-street, 25 by 60.

Wednesday, July 31.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, W. McDermott, referee, the two lots of land on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, 168.6 feet west of Third-avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, a large dwelling and about 100 city lots of land, situated at Verplanck's Landing, Westchester County, N. Y.

Thursday, Aug. 1.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Wyllys Hodges, Esq., referee, a lot of land situate on the south side of Nineteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, 25 by 100 feet. Also, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William Harvey Hart, Esq., referee, the tenement property situate on the north side of East Eleventh-street, 125 feet west of First-avenue.

Friday, Aug. 2.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, James H. Coleman, Esq., referee, the house and lot situate on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, 41.8 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 29.10 by 71.4.

Saturday, Aug. 3.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., on the premises at Nyack, N. Y., 100 lots of land, comprising the property known as "Court Brilliant," on the hill, within five minutes' walk of railroad and steam-boat landing.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 27.

Boulevard, s. w. corner of 147th-st., 99.11x525, contract	$56,000
Boulevard, n. w. corner of 80th-st., 102.2x102.1	63,000
9th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x92.3	23,500
12th-st., s. s., 207.2 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x103.3	37,500
36th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th-av., 15x98.9 h. and l.	30,000
61st-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x90, Q. C.	2,000
61st-st., s. s., 172 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.6x100.5, h. and l., half part	9,000
61st-st., s. s., 188.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.6x100.5, h. and l., half part	9,000
83d-st., s. s., 152.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25.5x102.2, h. and l.	5,750
85th-st., s. s., 101 8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 76.3x102.2, h. and l.	16,750
115th-st., n. s., 210 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x100.11	15,000
142d-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x99.11	2,800
142d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x99.11, foreclosure	4,050
142d-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x99.11	3,5 0
150th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100x99.11, 1870.	100
Avenue A, w. s., 80 ft. n. of 20th-st., 12x70; Avenue A, w. s., 92 ft. n. of 20th-st., 46x93.10, 3 hs. and ls.	35,000
2d-av., e. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 55th-st., 20x 3, h. and l.	18,000
5th-av., n. e. corner of 115th-st., 25x100	15,000
5th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 115th-st., 25x100	10,000
5th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 65th-st., 25x100	35,000
9th-av., n. w. corner of 62d-st., 100 5x100; 9th-av., s. w. corner of 62d-st., 100.5x100; 63d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.5; 62d-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 250x100.5; 10th-av., n. e. corner 62d st., 100.5x200; 63d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 125x100 5, indefinite right, C and G.	5,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Grand-st., No. 125, store and basement, 6 9-12 years, per year	$2 200
Pearl-st., No. 496, front and rear, 3 years, per year	1,200
Stanton-st., No 302, 5 years, per year	1,000
Washington-square, No. 1, 7 years, per year	2,800
24th-st., No. 70, East, 10 years, per year	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots. City map, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,000—**FOR SALE**, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

Homes for All.

For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

$7,500, all assessments paid, in one of the handsomest parts of Elizabeth, on an eighty-foot avenue. For sale, a two-story and French roof house, 22x30, with twelve rooms. First floor—parlor, dining-room, with large bay-window, marble mantles, extension 15x15, sewing-room and kitchen; back-stairs off kitchen; well and rain water; all ten-foot ceiling; second floor—four large bedrooms, and bath-room fitted up; three large bedrooms in French roof; size lot, 50 by 177; fence all around; gas-pipes and heater-pipes all through the house; good cellar under whole house, cemented; will be sold on easy terms. Address J., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—HEALTHFUL, QUIET, ACCESSIBLE.

At South Norwalk, Conn., near depot, churches and schools, a nice house with pleasant grounds; especially desirable for invalids or sickly children. Inquire of FRANK A. FERRIS, Nos. 264, 266 and 268 Mott-st.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ORANGE, N. J.

Has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, and is now open for reception of Summer boarders. A first-class billiard hall and livery stable attached to the hotel. **J. W. McCHESNEY, Proprietor.**

FOR SALE AT LYME, CONN.—ONE of the handsomest-situated residences and grounds on the banks of the Connecticut and near its mouth, and overlooking the Sound; house contains sixteen rooms, bath, &c.; large barn and fourteen acres of land, with old shade-trees and fruit-trees in abundance; also, in addition, ten acres of fine wood-land. Railroad depot five minutes from the house; steamers to New-York every twelve hours; house completely furnished; plenty of fishing, bathing, hunting, shooting, &c; location perfectly healthy; one of the most celebrated watering-places, located at Saybrook, is nearly opposite. The entire property of twenty-four acres, including house, out-buildings and furniture, can be bought for $8,000. A rare chance. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, buildings and property (four lots) of N. Y. R. R. Chair-works in Jersey City, corner Morgan and Washington sts.; engine, boilers, furnaces, stock, &c., if wanted. Apply on premises, or No. 85 John-st., New-York. Terms easy; little cash required. It is near the ferries and railroad.

FLUSHING. TWENTY MINUTES from 34th-st., a complete country house, close by depot; modern house; gas, water, &c.; on a macadamized street; price only $5,000; terms very easy. Address Post-office Box No. 142.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL, FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective value. Apply to S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A WATER-POWER, TWENTY-FIVE feet fall, with saw-mill and job-shop, suitable for manufacturing, near Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., for sale at a bargain; price $1,600. Address G. R. KEELER, Seaford, Del.

LONG BRANCH.—PLOTS OF GROUND ON and near the sea for sale; also cottages. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, Sole Agents.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., REAL ESTATE—All seeking homes in this delightful, and healthful region, address J. H. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale, at public auction, on

MONDAY, AUG. 5, 1872,

at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the premises known as

NO. 28 ANN-ST.,

belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, being 25 feet front and rear, by 49 and 51.4 on the sides.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, thirty per cent. on Sept. 2, 1872, when the deed will be ready for delivery, and the balance may remain in bond and mortgage for a term of five years, with interest at seven per cent. per annum. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1872.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

"Court Brilliant." This most beautiful and eligible property in Nyack, having an unsurpassed view of the Hudson, is portioned into 100 lots and acre plots, and will be sold at auction on the premises on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 o'clock; parties wishing to purchase will take the 9 o'clock A. M. cars, foot of Chambers-st., Northern New-Jersey Railroad, and can return at 6 o'clock P. M. same day, and are requested to examine the property before the day of sale.

Messrs. Serril & Demorest, at Nyack, will show the property; it is within five to eight minutes of the railroad depot and steam-boat landing.

For maps and full particulars, apply to No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID PROPERTY ON VERPLANK'S POINT, HUDSON RIVER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31,

AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

The beautiful residence and grounds (about 112 city lots) of the late JOHN HENRY, Esq., five minutes' walk from the landing and one mile from depot, (Montrose Station.) Magnificent views, splendid orchard, graperies, &c. Fine brick mansion 4? feet square, slate roof, bath-room, dining-room, coal cellars, &c., brick barns, carriage-house, stables, &c. Terms liberal. Maps at Cedar-st.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE.

The third great sale of lots on the Mickle estate, at Bayside, Long Island, will take place on TUESDAY, Aug. 6. Particulars hereafter. Free tickets can be had on personal application at my office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. JERE. JOHNSON, Jr.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, Long Island, containing thirteen rooms, bath, laundry, furnace, with ten acres of land, (more if desired,) shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent $1,000 a year. F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 27 EAST 19TH-ST.; has all the modern improvements, and has just been put in order. For rent and permit, apply to E. C. LORD, No. 139 Greenwich-st.

FURNISHED.

TO LEASE, FURNISHED.—NO. 314 West 34th-st.; to a private family; rent, $2,500; is brown-stone, high-stoop, four-story; moderate size.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF

The Columbia

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of tax. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.

By order of the Board.

J. C. HART, Acting Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, July 12, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 18th inst., until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company that a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. has been declared by said Company, payable in certificates calling for full-paid shares of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company, of Missouri, which will be delivered on and after Aug. 15, at No. 120 Broadway, to holders of stock registered at the close of business July 2.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share out of the earnings of the last quarter, payable 1st August prox.

Transfer-books will close 20th inst., and be opened 2d August. RICH'D KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on and after Aug. 1 prox.

The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, Aug. 3. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 15, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1872, OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

J. S. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st prox. By order, WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railroad, First Mortgage, Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the Banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. A. WORTENDYKE, President.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1872.

OFFICE OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. declared payable on demand.

OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Six (6) Per Cent. will be paid on and after 1st August, 1872. WM. H. BIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, July 25, 1872.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1872. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI, maturing Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York.

W. C. HORNBEAK, Commissioner.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of August. R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1872, ON the Peoria and Rock Island Railway First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, on and after that date.

WM. R. HAMILTON, President.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 ON THE Midland Pacific Railway First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, on and after that date. B. E. SMITH, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.—Interest commences the first day of each month. Six per cent. interest paid. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from August 1.

Assets ......$2,766,214 68 | Surplus $15,995 81

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK chartered by the United States. Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN

BRIDGE COMPANY,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.

(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700**, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97**, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000**, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000, an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000**, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14**, or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum*, being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000** to **$75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20** to **25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000**, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

THE GREAT

MIDLAND RAILROAD

Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the **FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS**, limited to **$20,000 TO THE MILE** on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments, and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, (formerly of Vermilye & Co.)
SAM'L. D. DAVIS.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

The price has been advanced to 85 and interest for the present, **AND A FURTHER ADVANCE IS CONTEMPLATED.**

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, July 22, 1872.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon, THURSDAY, Aug. 1, 1872, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872, and the accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF, C. H. McCORMICK, Trustees.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.

(Recently consolidated.)

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.

At **85** per cent. and interest.

TRUSTEES.
MOSES TAYLOR, WM. E. DODGE, of the Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, WM. H. OSBORN, of the International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road.

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the International Road so far as issued having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOSES TAYLOR, President of Joint Board.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., July 11, 1872.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be holden at the office of the Company, in the City of Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering, and acting on, the question of approving and confirming an agreement made between the Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for the completion of the merger and consolidation of the two Companies, in conformity to their contract of union made in August, 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

LOST—A NOTE DRAWN BY GEO. H. PIERSON for $1,000, dated about June 20, 1872, for three months, payable to his order, and indorsed by him payable at People's Bank; payment of same having been stopped, the finder will please return to above bank. W. YOUNGS, No. 433 7th-av.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT

AFFORDING

UNDOUBTED SECURITY

FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS
UPON A

COMPLETED RAILROAD!

The Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana,

8 PER CENT.

Gold Interest, payable Quarterly in New-York Free of Government Tax, being nearly TEN PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT, and

SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENTS.

This Road is now completed, and in operation; length 115 miles, twelve of which run through the celebrated BLOCK and BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS of PARKE County, affording the nearest outlet to Northern and North-eastern markets.

Price of Bonds, for the present, **95** and accrued interest.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No 12 Pine-st., New-York.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.
SINKING FUND
GOLD BONDS,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

An East and West Air Line of 152 Miles, Indianapolis, Ind., to Decatur, Ill.

This road passes through a belt of the best settled and richest agricultural and mineral country of Indiana and Illinois, averaging thirty miles in width with no other East and West railway built or projected through it. It crosses, in Parke and Vermilion Counties, the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, which alone will supply an ample business.

Thirty miles through Douglass County, Illinois, just completed, opened and paid for.

Whole Western Division Montezuma to Decatur, eighty-five miles, to be finished in 1872. Grading nearly done and materials (except iron) already procured; bridge over Wabash ready for superstructure.

Eastern Division, sixty-seven miles, partly graded, and to be finished in 1873.

$1,300,000 IN CASH ALREADY EXPENDED ON THE ROAD, AND $1,500,000 REMAINING TO BE CALLED FROM TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS, AMONG WHOM ARE **W. H. GUION, SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO.,** AND **PAUL S. FORBES,** OF NEW-YORK; **BENJ. E. BATES,** OF BOSTON; **HENRY LEWIS,** OF PHILADELPHIA, AND **G. M. PULLMAN,** OF CHICAGO.

Besides its right of way the Company owns 32,000 acres of land, chiefly in Indiana, of which 2,000 acres are the best BLOCK COAL LANDS. It has also SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BONDS AND CASH from counties, towns and individuals of $700,000.

The road connects at both termini with the most important THROUGH RAILWAY LINES of the West, and being by many miles shorter than any other line, will be indispensable to them, while its local business alone will insure good dividends on its stock.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable to Union Trust Company, Trustee or bearer, July 1, 1901, in gold coin. Coupons, also in gold, payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, or at Union Bank of London, at fixed exchange of £7 sterling.

SINKING FUND of 2½ per cent. a year on gross earnings to be invested by Trustee in Bonds at not exceeding par.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial agents of the Company,

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE,

STATE OF NEW-YORK

This road has now been in process of construction during the past year, and will be finished during the coming Autumn; iron is purchased and now being laid over one-third of the whole distance from Aurora to Cayuga Bridge, where it crosses the New-York Central. At Ithaca, the Southern terminus of the road, it connects with the Ithaca and Athens Road, FINISHED, and daily delivering large quantities of COAL at that point. The Susquehanna Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad terminates also at Ithaca, where it is now accumulating an immense quantity of its COALS, awaiting the completion of this road for transportation. Thus it will be seen that this road will always have a large coal traffic from these two sources. Besides this, the local business, traversing as it does the finest agricultural district of this State, will be very large. We are offering a limited amount of the bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency, and do not hesitate to recommend them to the public as a first-class investment.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by HANNA BROS., Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS OF "COOK COUNTY,"

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Principal and Interest at Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable in the City of New-York.

THIS COUNTY INCLUDES THE CITY OF CHICAGO AND OTHER IMPORTANT TOWNS.

These bonds are authorized by act of Legislature, approved Feb. 23, 1872, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois limits the indebtedness of the County of Cook to FIVE per cent. on the assessable value of the property in the said county.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.: I. George W. Wheeler, Clerk of the County Court of Cook County, in the State aforesaid, do certify that the assessed value of property in said County of Cook for the year 1871 was $93,936,040, which does not exceed one-sixth of the cash value of said property; and I further certify that the statement of the bonded debt of said county hereto attached—amounting to $3,096,200—is correct.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County Court, at my office in the City of Chicago, in said county, this 11th day of July, 1872.

(Signed) G. W. WHEELER, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF COOK COUNTY BONDED DEBT.

Six Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1878	$150,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1880	1,162,200 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1885	958,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1890	343,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Public Building Bonds, due May 1, 1889	250,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Short Bonds, due July 1, 1874	200,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Bonds, issued to the order of the Treasurer of the Trustees of Graceland Cemetery Improvement Fund, due May 1, 1892	33,000 00
Total	$3,096,200 00

CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.

Leaving about $1,500,000 yet to be issued, a portion of which J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer of Cook County, offers through the undersigned at par and accrued interest.

We confidently recommend the above investment, and shall be pleased to give further particulars, if desired, on application.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1872.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI,

SEVEN PER CENT.,

FREE OF TAX,

SECOND

MORTGAGE BONDS.

Road is over twenty-two years old, is well equipped and well managed. Its stock sells at 93 to 95. Allowing sixty per cent. for ordinary running expenses, the road earned in 1867 fifty-two per cent more than interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and has increased its earnings each year, so that in 1871 it earned more than double the interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds. A sinking fund of $50,000 per annum is one condition of the trust. We offer these bonds so that they return 8½ per cent income, without taking account of profit from the inevitable rise in the price of the bonds from the action of the sinking fund. We have selected these bonds as relatively the best investment offering in the market, and would invite the closest scrutiny to them. For price or further particulars, apply to

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 39 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 30-year Bonds.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

FIRST MORTGAGE
LAND-GRANT SINKING FUND
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
FOR SALE BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. **59** Wall-st., New-York.

CITY STOCKS FOR SALE.

(7s.) Sevens of 1885 at 104 and accrued interest.
(6s.) Sixes of 1905 at 97 and accrued interest.
(7s) Sevens, Prospect Park, due 1917, 104 and interest.
(7s.) Sevens, Jersey City Sevens, due 1892, at par and accumulated interest.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, July 24, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF this Company will be closed from July 27 to July 31 inst., both days inclusive.

Certificates of full stock, in lieu of scrip certificates, are now ready for delivery.

Per order of the Board of Directors.

S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

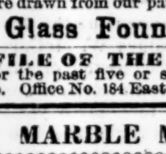
CAUTION.—CERTIFICATE NO. 714, 250 shares, of Kings County Fire Insurance Stock, issued to Mrs. Catherine Provost, has been fraudulently taken from her. This is to caution all persons against the negotiation of the same.

S. H. PROVOST, No. 158 Chambers-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO



No. 860 Broadway.

Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

A FILE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE for the past five or six years to date, to be sold cheap. Office No. 184 East Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 217 TO NO. 223 West 51st-st., near Broadway.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, counters, &c.; first-class work at previous low prices.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]

B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,

and a general and varied assortment of every description of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
☞ PAYMENTS RECEIVED IN INSTALLMENTS IF DESIRED.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

HELP WANTED.

FORTY-FIVE STONE-MASONS.
SIXTY STONE-CUTTERS

Wanted on the Government works at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

Wages, $3 to $3 50 for masons; $4 to $5 for cutters, per day of eight hours.

Permanent work, except for masons in Winter.

Apply by letter or in person to

D. W. FLAGLER, Captain of Ordnance Commanding.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, July 20, 1872.

ATTENTION.—COACHMEN, GARDENERS, porters, useful men and farm hands can get good situations at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GIRLS WANTED—EVERY DAY THIS week, at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Situations ready, without waiting, for all experienced servants, small girls, and those lately landed.

AUCTION SALES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—ADOLPHUS F. OCKERSHAUSEN, as trustee of the first mortgage of the Staten Island Railroad Company, and BALTHASAR KREISCHER, against the Staten Island Railroad Company, DANIEL B. HALSTEAD, as trustee of the second mortgage of the Staten Island Railroad Company, and GEORGE LAW.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 27th day of June, 1872, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will expose for sale and sell by Anthony J. Bleecker, auctioneer, at public auction, in accordance with the provisions of said judgment, at the office of the Staten Island Railroad Company, at Vanderbilt's Landing, on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond, on Tuesday, the 27th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described premises and property: All the railroad of the Staten Island Railroad Company on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, from a point on Bay-street, near Vanderbilt's Landing, to a point at or near Kingsburg's (late Biddle's) Dock, in the village of Tottenville, together with all the rights of way and roadway of said Company, and its lands, tenements and hereditaments acquired and appropriated for the purpose of a single or a double track railroad, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging; and also all its lands acquired or appropriated for depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, superstructures, erections and fixtures appertaining to said railroad, and also all the rails, bridges, ways, piers, depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, erections, fixtures, privileges and rights of the Staten Island Railroad Company appertaining to said railroad, and all the real estate wheresoever and whatsoever now owned by the said Railroad Company, and also all and singular the locomotives, tenders, passenger-cars, freight-cars and cars, carriages and engines of every description, and all horses, harness, stables and stable furniture, and all tools, machinery and materials, and all goods and chattels of every description, which now are owned and used by the Staten Island Railroad Company in operating, maintaining and repairing its said railroad; and also all and singular the franchises, rights and privileges now owned and possessed by the Staten Island Railroad Company, including its rights to be a corporation, and all the ferry rights, ferry franchises and ferry privileges now conferred upon, granted to, vested in or possessed by the said Railroad Company, by virtue of any act or acts of the Legislature of the State of New-York, or otherwise, together with all wharves, piers, ferry-houses, leases of ferries, ferry-boats, including its steam ferry-boats Northfield, Westfield, Middletown, Josephine, and the Maid of Perth, with their boilers, engines, tackle, apparel, and furniture, and all the property, real and personal, now owned by the Staten Island Railroad Company, and used by said Railroad Company in the operation of its ferries and in the enjoyments of its ferry rights and franchises, all of which property is more fully described as follows: All the railroad of the Staten Island Railroad Company on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, from a point on Bay-street, near Vanderbilt's Landing, to a point at or near Kingsburg's (late Biddle's) Dock, in the village of Tottenville, together with all the rights of way and roadway of said Company, and its lands, tenements and hereditaments forming a portion of or lying contiguous to and on either side of said roadway and acquired or appropriated for the purposes of said railroad or for depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, superstructures, erections and fixtures appertaining to said railroad, and also all the rails, ties, bridges, ways, piers, depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, erections, fixtures, appurtenances, privileges and rights of the Staten Island Railroad Company appertaining to said railroad, with the exception of that certain lot of land situate in the village of Edgewater, County and State aforesaid, described and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Simonson-avenue 21 feet 3 inches westerly from the corner of the fence as the same stood Aug. 5, 1867, running thence south-westerly along the southerly side of Simonson-avenue 150 feet to land late of Jacob H. Vanderbilt, thence south-easterly along said last-mentioned land 36 feet 6 inches; thence north-easterly and parallel with Simonson-avenue 93 feet 8 inches; thence north-easterly in a direct line about 63 feet to the place of beginning. Also all those certain pieces or parcels of land, land under water and water rights, situate in the town of Southfield, County and State aforesaid, known and described as Vanderbilt's Landing, lying easterly of the centre line of Bay-street, and extending from the southerly line of the lands of the Seamen's Retreat on the north to a line in prolongation of the southerly side of Simonson-avenue on the south, and extending easterly out into the Bay of New-York, on a course north fifty-five degrees and fifteen minutes east on the south side, and on a course north seventy-two degrees and forty-five minutes east on the north side, so as to embrace any grants from the State of New-York which have been or may hereafter be made to the riparian owners—subject only to the public use of Bay-street as a highway and any other public right of way in continuation of Simonson or Vanderbilt-avenue now existing on any part of said premises, and also subject to the conditions and reservations in any such water grants made or to be made by the State of New-York, excepting, however, from said premises all those lots of land bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the south-easterly side of Bay-street and the southerly side of the continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue; running thence southerly 188 feet 3 inches; thence easterly and parallel with the continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue 75 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Bay-street 100 feet; thence easterly and parallel with the aforementioned continuation 1 foot 7 inches; thence northerly and parallel with Bay-street 88 feet 3 inches to said continuation; thence westerly along said continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue 76 feet 7 inches to the place of beginning. Also, all that certain lot of and situate in the town of Westfield, County and State aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point upon the easterly side of Totten's road, distant 60 feet south-easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Johnson's-avenue and the easterly side of Totten's road, and adjoining land conveyed to the Staten Island Railroad Company by William Totten and wife by deed dated Oct. 13, 1860, running north-easterly along said land 267 feet to lands formerly of David Fosbay and now the property of the Staten Island Railroad Company; thence south-easterly along the last-mentioned land and land of John W. Wilbur 44 feet; thence south-westerly and parallel with Johnson's-avenue 207 feet to Totten's road; thence north-westerly along the easterly side of Totten's road 44 feet to the place of beginning, excepting therefrom all that part of said lot lying westerly of a line drawn across it parallel to Totten's road and distant 75 feet therefrom. Also all that piece of land or premises known as the Stapleton Ferry Dock or Landing, situate in the County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Front-street, as said street is laid down on a certain map filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County, entitled "map of the property of W. J. Staples, V. De Launay, M. Tompkins and others in the towns of Castleton and Southfield, Richmond County, N. Y., compiled and surveyed by Geo. M. Root, Surveyor, 1852," where the southerly line of land of said W. J. Staples and V. De Launay joins the land now or late of J. C. Thompson; running thence northwardly along said easterly line of Front-street one hundred and six feet more or less to a point where the northerly line of Canal-street, as laid down on said map, would strike, if prolonged, the said easterly line of Front-street; thence eastwardly in continuation of said last-mentioned line to the easterly line of land conveyed by said Staples and August Belmont to Thomas Finn by deed dated Jan. 28, 1858, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County in Liber 42 of deeds, page 126; thence northwardly along the easterly line of said last-mentioned land 57 feet, more or less, to the northerly line of said dock or landing to land of said Staples and De Launay, as the same is laid down and described on said map; thence eastwardly along the said last-mentioned line about 95 feet to the easterly line of said dock or landing; thence southwardly along said last-mentioned line 163 feet, more or less, to the southerly line of said dock or landing, and thence westwardly along said last-mentioned line 160 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning. And also all the land under water, lying east of and in front of the premises hereby described and of the width of 163 feet, more or less, to the extreme easterly line as established by law, the whole being subject to any rights or privileges conveyed or granted by the aforesaid deed to Thos. Finn, dated Jan. 28, 1858, but excepting from all of said premises known as the Stapleton Dock or Landing, all that piece of land described as follows: Beginning at a point at the south-easterly corner of land conveyed by W. J. Staples and August Belmont to Thomas Finn, by deed heretofore described; thence running northwardly along the easterly line of said last-mentioned land 57 feet, more or less, to the northerly line of said dock or landing to lands of Victor De Launay and W. J. Staples as laid down on the map heretofore described; thence eastwardly along the said last-mentioned line 75 feet; thence southerly 57 feet, more or less, to a point where the northerly line of Canal-street as laid down on said map would strike if prolonged; thence westerly along said last-mentioned line 75 feet to the place of beginning, and as to that portion of said dock or landing described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Front street, as said street is laid down on the aforementioned map, where the southerly line of Stapleton Dock joins the land now or late of J. C. Thompson; running thence northwardly along said easterly line of Front-street 49 feet, more or less, to a point where the southerly line of Canal-street as laid down on said map would strike if prolonged to the easterly line of Front-street; thence easterly in continuation of said last-mentioned line of Canal-street 160 feet, more or less, to the easterly line of said dock; thence southerly along the last-mentioned line 49 feet, more or less, to the southerly line of said dock; and thence westerly along said last-mentioned line 160 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, subject to a certain indenture of agreement between the Staten Island Railroad Company of the first part and John E. Armstrong and Francis Lentting of the second part, dated Sept. 6, 1869, and recorded in Liber 87 of deeds, page 363, in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County, June 30, 1870. Also, all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company in and to that part of the land, wharves, land under water and water rights situate at the Quarantine landing in the town of Castleton, County and State aforesaid, described in certain letters patent issued to the Richmond Turnpike Company under the great seal of the State of New-York, dated April 3, 1816, and conveyed to Victor De Launay, by deed from Cornelius Vanderbilt and wife, dated May 18, 1853, recorded in Richmond County, in Liber No. 30 of deeds, page 437, &c., which the east of the outer bulkhead line, being 1,006 feet, 5 and one-half inches east of the easterly side of Tompkins-avenue, more particularly described as follows: Beginning in the line of the fence on the south side of the former marine hospital as the said fence stood April 1, 1864, at a point 1,006 feet 5 and one-half inches east of the easterly side of Tompkins-avenue; thence south 36 degrees east as far out into the Bay as the grant made by said letters patent extends; thence south 4 degrees west 2 chains, 6 links parallel to low water mark as the same existed at the date of said grant; thence north 88 degrees west to the said easterly outer line of the bulkhead; thence northerly along the said outer line of said bulkhead, and at or about a right angle with the last mentioned course to the point or place of beginning. Also all that certain lot or parcel of ground (lying under water at high tide) in the town of Westfield aforesaid, and westerly of the division line between the lands now or late of Elizabeth Hopping and the property of Ephraim J. Totten and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the south-westerly corner of said Totten's Dock; running thence southerly along the boundary line of said Totten to the bulkhead as erected June 7, 1867 (about 100 feet;) thence westerly along said bulkhead to the corner thereof (being about 40 feet;) thence north 41 and three quarter degrees west, 195 feet or thereabouts to a point in a line with the front of said Totten's Dock, and 70 feet distant therefrom, with the privilege to sink and maintain a crib 12 feet square at the south-west corner of the last-mentioned point, together with all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company to the water in front of said property, (of 70 feet in width in front thereof) to the channel bank, and also a right of way 12 feet in width from the main road to the bulkhead at the easterly side thereof, the same to be filled up level with the bulkhead. Also all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company in and to a certain lease from the Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company to said Railroad Company dated April 1, 1864, recorded in the office of the clerk of Richmond County in Liber 53 of deeds, page 609, April 4, 1864, and to the property therein described as follows: All that part of the L at the outer or easterly end of the pier at the Quarantine steam-boat landing, in the town of Castleton, County of Richmond, which projects over and upon the premises described in a lease from the members, elders, and deacons of St. Andrew's Church to the Richmond Turnpike Company, dated May 1, 1839, recorded in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County in Liber No. 6 of deeds, page 452. Also, all the right, title, and interest of said Railroad Company in and to a certain lease from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to the Staten Island Railroad Company, dated March 19, 1867, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 1201 of conveyances, page 470, March 13, 1872, and to the rights, privileges and property therein described as follows: All that certain ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street, in the City of New-York, to Staten Island, together with all and singular the ferriage fees, rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, or which may arise or accrue from said ferry, together with the ferry houses, pier, bulkhead and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also all the right, title and interest of said Railroad Company in and to a certain lease from the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and City Council of the city of Perth Amboy, State of New-Jersey, dated April 23, 1867, and on file in the office of the City Clerk of Perth Amboy, and recorded in the book of ordinances and leases, and to the rights, privileges and property therein described, as follows: All that certain slip or dock beginning at the easterly line of Front-street, as now laid out at the foot of Smith-street, in the City of Perth Amboy, N. J., known as the Smith-street Slip, with the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also the right of establishing and maintaining a ferry from said city to Staten Island. Also, 4 locomotives, 4 tenders, 8 passenger-cars, 6 freight-cars, and all the tools, machinery and materials, including 2 lathes, 1 planing-machine, 1 drill-press, 1 hydraulic-press, 1 stationary engine and boiler, and all goods, chattels, furniture and supplies of every description in the various shops and along the line of said road—used in operating, maintaining and repairing said railroad. Also all the franchises, rights and privileges of the Staten Island Railroad Company, whether acquired under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, and particularly under and by virtue of the acts of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled and passed respectively as follows: "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850. "An act to enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to own and run steam ferry-boats," passed March 29, 1853. "an act to allow the Staten Island Railroad Company to extend the time to commence the construction of their road two years," passed June 24, 1853. "an act to allow the Staten Island Railroad Company further to extend the time to commence the construction of their road," passed April 10, 1855, "an act to enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to have, own and run ferry-boats, and so forth," passed March 17, 1857, and the several acts amendatory of said acts, or under and by virtue of the two leases of ferries hereinbefore described, or otherwise, including the right of the Staten Island Railroad Company to be a corporation. Also, all bulkheads, wharves, piers and ferry-houses, and their appurtenances, connected with or located upon the premises hereinbefore described. Also, the steam ferry-boats Northfield, Westfield, Middletown, Josephine and the Maid of Perth, with their boilers, engines, tackle, apparel and furniture, and all the property, tools, machinery, supplies and materials for said boats and docks used in the operation of said ferries, and in the enjoyment of said ferry rights and franchises, and situate at the various landings aforementioned, including 1 steam pile-driver, engine and boiler, coal tubs and cars, and about one thousand tons of coal, more or less, in the coal-yard at Vanderbilt Landing, and generally all the property, real and personal, of the Staten Island Railroad Company, whatsoever and wheresoever situated. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

N. B. CONNOR, Auctioneer.

HUGH N. CAMP WILL SELL AT PUBLIC auction at the Working Women's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., ON THURSDAY, AUG. 1, 1872, At 10½ o'clock,

All the furniture contained in said buildings, consisting of—

Pianos, organs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, dining-tables, chairs, sofas, bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, crockery, portable ovens, washing-machines, ranges, bathing-tubs, steam-table, &c., &c., &c.

A splendid chance for boarding-house and restaurant keepers.

Can be seen on and after July 29, 1872.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE AND LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell

100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,

at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) July 29, at 12 o'clock, within their store; 2,200 boxes fresh Palermo and Messina Verdelli Lemons, ex steam-ship *Calabria*, and can be examined on Cunard Wharf, Jersey City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM CAMPBELL SLEIGH against ALFRED KIMBER and A. D. TRAIL CHRISTIE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars, with interest thereon from March 28, 1872, besides the cost of this action.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 25th day of June, 1872.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE District Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New-York, held at the United States Court rooms, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. Present Hon. Samuel Blatchford, District Judge.—THOMAS HYSLOP, assignee, &c. vs. ELY HOPPOCK and CAROLINE HOPPOCK.—Bill filed Oct. 5, 1871.—An order having been made in this cause on the 25th day of June, 1872, requiring the defendants Ely Hoppock and Caroline Hoppock to appear, plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill on the 16th day of July, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., and that a copy of said order be personally served on each of the said defendants whenever found, at least ten days before the time for their appearance, and it appearing that the personal service of said order on the defendants is not practicable, on motion of Amos G. Hall, of counsel for the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendants Ely Hoppock and Caroline Hoppock appear, plead, answer or demur to the said bill by the 13th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., and that a copy of this order be published in the New-York Daily *Times* and the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, once in each week for three weeks in succession.

SAMUEL BLATCHFORD.

A true copy of the original on file.

jy22-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 3,493.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the nineteenth (19th) day of August, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 26th July, 1872.

jy29-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARTIN MURPHY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Martin Murphy, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 9th day of July, 1872. HENRY F. DEVOE, Assignee, Corner West and Little Twelfth streets, New-York City.

jy15-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of CAROLINE W. GOESSLING and GUSTAVUS O. GOESSLING, in Bankruptcy.—Before Staats S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy. At the city of Jersey City, the 26th day of June, 1872. To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Caroline W. Goessling and Gustavus O. Goessling, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of one of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.

WILLIAM MUIRHEID, Assignee, Jersey City, N. J.

ju15-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SOLOMON KATZ, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

jy15-law3wM*

MASONIC.

LA FAYETTE LODGE, NO. 64, F. A. M.—CONNOR.—The members of La Fayette Lodge are hereby summoned to attend a special communication to be held on MONDAY at 1 o'clock in Lodge-room, Booth's Building, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, C. A. Connor, Jr. WM. A. STUART, Master.

W. IRVING ADAMS, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—A SECOND-hand No. 2 Niagara Steam Pump. F. A. FERRIS & CO., No. 264 Mott-st.

SHIPPING.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
Anglia	Aug. 3	Caledonia	July 31
India	Aug. 10	Olympia	Aug. 7
California	Aug. 17	Trinacria	Aug. 14
Australia	Aug. 24	Iowa	Aug. 21
Columbia	Aug. 31	Britannia	Aug. 28
Europa	Sept. 7	Assyria	Sept. 4

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $65; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE NEW STEAMERS of the Anchor Line will sail as follows:

CALEDONIA, July 31.
OLYMPIA, Aug. 7.
TRINACRIA, Aug. 14.
CALIFORNIA, Aug. 17.

Excursionists and intending passengers will best consult their own interests by inspecting these splendidly fitted-up new steamers before purchasing tickets elsewhere. For passage tickets apply on board, at Pier No. 20, North River, or Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
China...Wed'sday, July 31	Calabria...Sat'day, Aug. 3
Russia...Wed'sday, Aug. 7	Abyssinia...Sat'day, Aug. 10
Java...Wed'sday, Aug. 14	Batavia...Sat'day, Aug. 17
Scotia...Wed'sday, Aug. 21	Algeria...Sat'day, Aug. 24
Java...Wed'sday, Aug. 28	Parthia...Sat'day, Aug. 31

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

OCEANIC, BALTIC. ADRIATIC
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC,

6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC	Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC	Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
BALTIC	Aug. 17, 4½ P. M.
ATLANTIC	Aug. 24, 10 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, gold, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE	DAVIE	Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin	$125	Second cabin	$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....Thursday, Aug. 3 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Aug. 10 9 A. M.
CITY OF AMERICA.....Wednesday, Aug. 14 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 17 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Thursday, Aug. 22 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Aug. 24 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 41 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

HOLLAND, BRAGG...Saturday, Aug. 3, at 4 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.....Saturday, Aug. 10, at 9½ A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Saturday, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, July 31, at 1½ P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wed'sday, Aug. 14, at 12 M.
THERVE ET CIE, GRIGGS..Wed'sday, Aug. 28, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS TO JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.

UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

From NEW-YORK on the 4th. (Should this date fall on a Sunday, then the day of departure will be the 5th.) Touching at KINGSTON, Jamaica, on the 11th; due at SAVANILLA on the 15th.

Returning from KINGSTON to NEW-YORK on the 22d.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,

LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD.
Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 38 Wall-st., New-York.
MCDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....July 31, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREMAR, Aug. 21, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. B. PRICE.....Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexico Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 (old) East River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Commerford.....Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken.....Friday, Aug. 30

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

Steamer MORGAN CITY, Capt. T. M. MORTON, Aug. 1.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. G. BAKER, Aug. 8.
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 15.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Dunne-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. —, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 15th each month connects with Panama Railroad Company steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of July 27.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INCREASED SERVICE, commencing Aug. 10, 1872.—The departures of Pacific Mail STEAMSHIP Company's mails from New-York to San Francisco, via Panama, will be trimonthly, leaving New-York the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 96 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent. No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents. No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

INSTRUCTION.

H. C. SYMONDS

Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.

REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.

Four miles from Philadelphia,
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.,)
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. d., Principal.

Forty-fourth annual term begins Sept. 10. Send for circular.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,

NEW-HAVEN, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and if it is desired may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.

THOS. D. REED.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S FAMILY SCHOOL

For young ladies and children, Old Hadley, Mass. The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

will reopen her BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 13 East 49th-st. Address by letter till Sept. 10.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The best equipped college for women in the world; $1,000,000 invested; full collegiate courses in every department, with accomplished professors, and cabinets and apparatus complete; careful provision made for health, for moral and social culture and for everything necessary to a refined and comfortable home. Terms, $400 per annum, covering all expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light and washing. Extras, except for optional instruction in music, painting and riding. Send for catalogue to J. N. SCHAU, Registrar. Fall session opens Sept. 18.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English training and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. 1872, open Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MISS RINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will re-open their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN at No. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872. Address, by letter, until Sept. 9.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, (formerly Warring's Military Institute, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.)—A classical and English boarding-school for boys. Grounds extensive, (five acres;) rooms large and airy; instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue. Begins Sept. 16. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, 24—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence, Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to

CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. Designed for well-prepared students not under fifteen years of age. Accommodations superior. Terms moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, English and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 22 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts. 18 instruct's. Destination to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

CROAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 5. Z. S. SEARLES, Graduate of West Point, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL, FOR Boys, Bratleboro', Vt., will begin its next school year, Sept. 9, 1872. For particulars and circulars, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 620 5th-av.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 24. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORAL ly, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—A Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—A select family school for twenty-five young ladies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J. V. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

(For resident Cadets only.)

The eleventh annual session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

Thorough instruction in civil engineering, the mathematical and natural sciences. The classics and English is imparted by West Point graduates, and other competent professors.

Circulars may be obtained of O. M. Bogart, Esq., No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or of

COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Nos. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST., Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.

Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.

In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose.

The plans have grown out of the necessities of a school, and Mrs. Reed will no longer be obliged to contend with the serious difficulties of adapting a residence intended for a private family, to a purpose for which it is entirely unfitted.

There will be the usual drawing-rooms and library; also a spacious hall for chapel services, lectures, musical and general exercises. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated, and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.

Until Sept. 10, Mrs. Reed's address will be NAVESINK, N. J.

MME. C. MEARS,

NO. 223 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872. Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872. Circulars sent on application.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $200 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MLLES. CHARBONNIERS' FRENCH Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No 37 East 35th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Miles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 45th-st.

MMES. DA SILA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, LONG Island, four miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, by Flatbush and Bedford cars, and by rail from Prospect Park; a good home for boys, with excellent educational facilities. Fall session commences Sept. 2. Address Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, P. S. C. COLLINS, M. A., Principal.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends." Fall term commences ninth month, 9th, 1872. For circulars, address J. LIPPINCOTT, Superintendent, Chappaqua, N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARmel, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages unsurpassed. Fall session opens Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 32 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., and Dr. Thos. C. Chalmers.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction, full and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

THE ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.—THE annual course of instruction in this School commences on the first TUESDAY of September. For circulars, address ISAAC EDWARDS, Esq., Albany, N. Y.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA COL. LEGE wishes to teach in some academy. Address Box No. 159, Flushing, Long Island.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties interested that the Commissioners appointed under chapter No. 580, laws of 1872, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, July 29, 1872, at 4 o'clock, to examine into the facts and circumstances relating to the contracts made by the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York with the following-named persons, to wit:

No.
2233—C. G. Waterbury, President, 44th-st., Nicolson pavement, from 5th-av. to Madison-av.
2151—C. G. Waterbury, President, 43d-st., Nicolson pavement, from 3d-av. to 4th-av.
2396—John L. Brown, regulating, grading curb, gutter and flag, 10th-av., between Manhattan-st. and 155th-st.
2336—Terence G. O'Brien, sewer in Hudson-st., between Bank and West 12th sts., and between Gansevoort and Horatio-sts.
2223—Smith & Noonan, J. D. Moore, assignee, 113th-st., sewer, between 3d-av. and Harlem River.
2042—J. D. Moore, regulating, grading curb and gutter and flagging, 113th-st., 3d-av. to Harlem River.
2211—John W. Pettigrew, 118th-st., curb, gutter and flag, from 1st-av. to Avenue A.
2297—James Fahey, 42d-st., stone-block paving, from 9th-av. to 11th-av.
1842—Jeremiah Cromwell, 26th-st., stone-block paving, 3d-av. to East River.
2082—Patrick Farley, Madison-av., sewers, between 74th and 86th sts.
2123—Robert Cunningham, 66th-st., regulating and grading, cog and flag, 1st-av. to Avenue A.
2222—Michael Hays, 83d-st., curb, gutter and flag, 3d-av. to 5th-av.
2141—Thos. Owens, Thos. Freeley, assignee, 5th-av., regulating, grading, &c., 130th-st. to 135th-st.
2125—Michael Rappit, Staples, Hotaling & Co., assignees, Avenue A, flagging, 17th-st. to 24th-st.

POSITIONS SECURED BY
HOOPER C. VAN VORST, } Commissioners.
D. R. JAQUES,
C. H. S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
July 27, 1872.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of JOHN HAVEMEYER, Alderman of the Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, are required to be heard before us, and do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said days, at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 26th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York as a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that it be and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1872.

RICHARD TWEED, } Commissioners.
WM. A. HERRING,
FORBES HOLLAND,

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MESEROLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Theodore F. Jackson, No. 45 Broadway, Williamsburg, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1872.

ARCHIBALD K. MESEROLE,
JEREMIAH V. MESEROLE, } Executors.
THEODORE F. JACKSON,

ap8-1aw6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. ASSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their residence, No. 113 Lexington-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of November next. Dated New-York the 2d day of May, 1872.

ELIZABETH G. ASSON,
THOMAS M. ASSON,
Executors.

JAMES GRIDLEY, Proctor Executors, No. 59 Nassau-st.

1aw-6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES REID, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GERSHON A. SEIXAS, Esq., No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1872.

SARAH ANN REID, Administratrix.

fe26-1aw6m M*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 544 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.

And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NO. 44 WEST.—Gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, can have a handsomely-furnished room, with bath, on second floor, with good board, in a private family.

NO. 1 WEST 26TH-ST., CORNER BROADWAY—Elegant rooms, first-class table and attendance at very low prices; board per week for gentleman and wife, $25 to $40; transient, $3 per day; lodging, $1 per day.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH-ST., OPPOSITE Fifth-avenue Hotel—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen.

TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT BOARDING—Elegant suites and rooms, near Gilsey House; also, eligible second floor, with private table. Address S., Box No. 199 Times Office.

NO. 443 WEST 23D-ST.—LONDON TERrace; City and country combined; elegant rooms, with first-class board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 307 WEST 28TH-ST.—SINGLE gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board in a private family; house first-class and neatly furnished.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS ON first and second floors, with alcove bedrooms; house has all modern improvements; frescoed all through; table, &c., first-class. No. 258 West 23d-st.

NO. 146 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR LEXington-av.—With or without board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, nicely furnished rooms; reference required.

NO. 34 WEST 9TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will rent to a few gentlemen nicely furnished rooms, with or without board. References exchanged.

NO. 14 WEST 13TH-ST., FRONT AND back room, on second floor, with board; $16 for the front and $14 for back room.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM FOR two gentlemen; also hall room; terms low. No. 224 2d-av., near 14th-st.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 44 West 10th-st.; house large and cool.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT No. 153 West 28th-st.; contain all modern improvements.

NO. 163 EAST 32D-ST.—FURNISHED room to let; privilege in parlor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y.; accessible by the best mountain road in the country and nearer in time to New-York City than any other hotel on the Catskill. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View extending over about 10,000 square miles; unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times fifteen to twenty degrees lower than New-York City. Telegraph in the hotel. Open from June 1, to Oct. 1. James E. Beach, agent in charge. Stages to Chas. A. Beach's Mountain House stages and carriages, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the boats from Albany and Troy.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh.

N. P. SEWELL, Prop.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE,

FAIRFIELD, CONN.

The subscriber having purchased the above-named property, pledges his best efforts to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage.

Six trains daily via New-Haven Railroad. (27th-st.,) two hours from New-York. The finest sea-bathing on the Sound. LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor.

COTTAGE LAWN, SPOFFORD'S POINT.—Two houses at this delightful point are now open as first-class family houses; fine bathing, boating and fishing, with plenty of shade and fruit trees; three miles from Haverstraw Bridge. Carriages will run from Remsen House at the bridge at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Address J. W. MEAGHER, at Remsen House.

NEVERSINK HOTEL, HIGHLANDS, N. J., Charles V. Berner, Proprietor. Families accommodated with board on reasonable terms; boats and bathing

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

Aggregate Amount of Contributions Nearly $14,000.

Detailed Statement of Receipts and Expenditures.

Preparations for the Newsboys' Picnic To-morrow.

How the Relief Movement for the Sick is Progressing.

To-morrow we shall, if the weather proves pleasant, give a picnic to the newsboys of New-York City, and as the excursion will be a peculiar one in many respects, we have made special preparation therefor. Fully nine hundred boys who live in the streets and sell newspapers for a living, will participate in the pleasures of the day, and they will be under the personal supervision of the four Superintendents of Lodging-houses where most of this class of boys live. The boys will be assembled in the City Hall Park at 7½ o'clock to-morrow morning, where they will be formed in three divisions. Each division, or battalion, will be under the command of a Lodging-house Superintendent, and the boys will be designated by red, white and blue ribbon badges, according to the number of their division. Each battalion will have a banner, appropriately inscribed, and a band of music will be in attendance.

The entire body of newsboys will be under the chief command of Mr. Charles O'Connor, Superintendent of the Park-place Lodging-house. The first, or red division will be commanded by Mr. Geo. Calder, Superintendent of the Rivington-street Lodging-house. The second or white division is to be commanded by Mr. John Gourley, Superintendent of the Eighteenth-street Lodging-house. The third or blue division will be under the command of Mr. Samuel Lovell, Superintendent of the Eleventh-street Lodging-house. Mr. Eli Trott, Superintendent of the Girls' Lodging-house in St. Mark's-place, will act as aid to Mr. O'Connor.

As soon as the Newsboys' Brigade is formed it will march out of the Park into and down Broadway to the Astor House, thence up Park-row and Chatham-street to Chatham-square, and down Market-street to the barge awaiting them. A committee of forty gentlemen, many of them contributors to the fund, will accompany the excursion and assist the TIMES representatives in carrying out the arrangements. Drs. E. Denison, H. E. Crampton and George Bayles will also go. As soon as all of the boys have marched on board they will be furnished with lemonade and sandwiches. When the barge arrives at Oriental Grove, on the Sound, the boys will be given an opportunity to bathe in the pure salt water, row-boats being provided to keep the bathers within bounds while in the water. Then a grand clam-chowder will be served. To prepare this chowder the following supplies will be necessary: Thirty-three baskets of clams, six barrels of potatoes, thirty-six cans of tomatoes, sixty bunches of parsley, sixty pounds of salt pork, six barrels of pilot bread, two barrels of onions, ten pounds of butter, and several other articles in proportionate quantities. It will require the services of seven men to cook the food, and they will work all of today at the grove in anticipation of the picnic. Four hundred loaves of bread will be taken to the grove on the barge, besides 1,000 soup-plates and spoons, a box of lemons, a barrel of sugar and other supplies. This picnic cannot fail to be an interesting one, and the arrangements of our picnic manager are considered perfect.

On Thursday next the "Stokes Excursion" is to take place, when several hundred women and young children are to visit Oriental Grove. Tickets for this excursion can be procured at both the Phelps Mission, in East Thirty-fifth-street, and at the Rivington-street Lodging-house.

On next Saturday the eighth of the TIMES picnics will occur, when nearly 1,000 children from the Fifth Ward will be gathered together by the Police, and be taken to Excelsior Park on the Hudson River. These children are wholly outside of any school influences, and many almost live in the gutter. Now that the poor children understand how the excursions are given, we find no difficulty in procuring sufficient juveniles for a picnic, therefore preparations are already in progress for additional excursions during August.

We have to thank the Washington Ice Company for a liberal provision of ice, furnished the excursion on Saturday last.

Messrs. Ditman & Co., pharmaceutists, corner of Broadway and Barclay-street, have offered the Sick Relief Fund all medicines necessary at cost.

We have today to acknowledge the receipt of contributions to date, amounting in all to $13,984 31. The contributions handed in on Saturday amounted to $344 76, as follows:

Edward S. Stokes	$100 00
Seth E. Thomas	50 00
Guests at Stokes Cottage, Long Branch	35 00
George N. Titus	25 00
Orlando M. Bogart, for the twins	20 00
Johnny, Susie and Racy	15 00
Miss Hattie, (Binghamton, N. Y.)	10 00
H. C. O.	10 00
Mrs. M. L. M.	10 00
Rye	10 00
W. W. S.	7 00
Grandpa, Grandma and little children	5 00
My Son, one day old	5 00
I. S.	5 00
Mrs. J. J. M.	5 00
J. W. W.	5 00
Little Children	4 00
Philip Sterling	3 76
J. Y. E.	3 00
Louis Woelfle, (Trenton, N. J.)	3 00
O. B.	2 00
Mary Leveridge	2 00
Mary Eleanor, (Orange, N. J.)	2 00
Zillah and Cassy	2 00
F. C. G.	2 00
Hattie D., one week old, (Rhode Island)	1 00
Grace	1 00
A Bereaved Mother	1 00
Allie	1 00
Total	$344 76
Previously acknowledged	13,639 55
Aggregate of fund	$13,984 31

Today we commence the fourth week of the movement to aid and care for little poor children, and therefore present a detailed statement of the accounts kept by the manager of the fund intrusted to our care. It will be seen that the most careful economy has been observed, consistent with a thorough conduct of the arrangements for children's excursions and relieving the sick at their homes. An immense amount of work has been already accomplished, and the system now adopted cannot fail to extend relief to nearly every deserving case in the City. The four Relief Districts will, today, be in full operation, and the entire field of work covered. Our District Superintendents are receiving offers of assistance from persons desirous of acting as volunteer visitors, and citizens also greatly aid the work in hand by sending in to the different head-quarters names and addresses of those requiring aid. Clergymen, tract distributors, missionaries and others conversant with the work of systematic visitation are proferring their services, and we now have a large body of earnest visitors throughout the several Wards, so that the relief work is progressing in a highly satisfactory manner. Though we are husbanding the money placed at our disposal in the most careful manner, it must not be supposed that the fund is large enough, for a great deal remains to be done in the relief work, and we hope to secure a good balance for a permanent fund, as the present movement, having proved so successful in its results, it is very desirable that another year may see the Excursion and Relief Fund placed upon a secure foundation, so contributions may be forwarded as heretofore. We feel satisfied that this charity is a practical and timely one, and should not be abandoned in the future.

The excursions are also a decided and gratifying success. The immense number of children taken on excursions makes the task of caring for them an arduous, albeit a pleasant, one. We have now taken 4,257 children, on five excursions, attended by 380 adults, (teachers and parents,) thus making 12,771 meals for children and 1,140 for adults, or a total of 13,911 meals. The aggregate cost of these five excursions has been $2,680 06, including the cost of crockery, wooden-ware, spoons, &c., still on hand. We could not do all this work for the sum stated, were it not for the liberality of dealers, steam-boat, railroad and barge owners, who have invariably reduced their prices for goods sold or services rendered. It must be understood that we provide the very best food for the children and their attendants on excursions, and that skilled labor is found necessary in giving so many picnics, in order that the managers and teachers may devote all their time and undivided attention to the comforts and safety of the children while away from the City.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

CR.

July 9, deposited with cashier	$2,220 25
July 10, deposited with cashier	270 00
July 15, deposited with cashier	2,476 82
July 17, deposited with cashier	804 00
July 18, deposited with cashier	1,394 48
July 19, deposited with cashier	892 50
July 20, deposited with cashier	989 70
July 21, deposited with cashier	444 00
July 22, deposited with cashier	1,762 50
July 23, deposited with cashier	963 80
July 24, deposited with cashier	508 05
July 25, deposited with cashier	564 25
July 26, deposited with cashier	349 25
July 27, deposited with cashier	344 76
Total	$13,984 31

MONEY DRAWN FOR EXPENSES.

DR.

July 9, to cash	$220 25
July 10, to cash	270 00
July 15, to cash	429 19
July 16, to cash	180 56
July 17, to cash	100 00
July 18, to cash	300 00
July 22, to cash	200 00
July 22, to cash	400 00
July 23, to cash	100 00
July 25, to cash	50 00
July 26, to cash	300 00
July 27, to cash	750 00
Total amount drawn to date	$3,300 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Excursions.

July 9	Sugar and cartage	$11 50	
	Pineapples	12 00	
July 10	Rope for swings	7 40	
	Teaspoons	18 75	
	Box of lemons	8 00	
	Mugs and dishes	27 58	
July 11	Ice-cream	52 50	
	Hire of plates and spoons	12 00	
	Cartage	14 00	
	Sandwiches and cake	89 42	
	Printing cards	3 25	
	Band	45 00	
	Expenses at grove	8 00	
	Special train	125 00	
	Ferriage	28 00	
	Petty cash on excursion	4 25	
July 12	Dippers and spoons	2 62	
	Water pails	1 87	
	Box of lemons and cartage	9 10	
	Bats and balls	5 50	
	Cords and knives	6 85	
July 13	Cartage	3 00	
	Band	45 00	
	Police dinners	6 00	
	Servants' dinners	6 00	
	Saucers	30 37	
	Barge	100 00	
	Ice and wharfage	3 40	
	Life boat and two hands	4 00	
	Help on barge	9 75	
	Medicines	8 25	
	Citric acid	5 25	
	Ice-cream	45 00	
	Sandwiches and cake	88 23	
	Three tubs	3 75	
	Petty cash on excursion	9 20	
July 15	Bats and balls	23 00	
	Candy	18 50	
	Printing cards	3 50	
	Small knives	1 25	
	Rubber foot-balls	22 50	
	Towels and bean bags	5 00	
July 16	Sugar and cartage	11 50	
	Stationery	5 95	
	Citric acid	5 60	
	Canvas sign for barge	21 00	
	Cord, pounder, and tubs	4 75	
	Pump, bowls, scoup, stencil	4 00	
July 17	Printing excursion cards	24 00	
	Printing refreshment cards	15 00	
	Coffee-kettle	1 75	
	Two boxes lemons and cartage	25 50	
	Medicines	7 25	
July 18	Box-chisel	1 25	
	Tags	30	
July 19	Barge and wharfage	101 00	
	Ice-cream	70 00	
	Hammer and tacks	45	
	Waiters and help	19 50	
	Life-boat and two men	8 00	
	1 bbl. sugar and cartage	27 56	
	Ice	4 00	
	Ribbon badges	25 00	
	Dinners to Police	6 00	
	Child's bonnet	2 00	
	Railroad fares for Juvenile Band	5 70	
	Cartage	10 00	
	Petty cash on excursion	17 50	
July 20	Barge and wharfage	101 00	
	Ice-cream	52 50	
	Band	45 00	
	Car-fare for Seventh-avenue School	18 36	
	Waiters and help	23 80	
	Life-boat and two men	8 00	
	Dinner to Police	5 00	
	Coffee	1 40	
	Citric acid	1 25	
	Milk	1 32	
	Cartage	10 00	
	Petty cash on excursion	2 95	
July 22	Sandwiches, (third excursion,)	148 00	
	Sandwiches, (fourth excursion,)	136 97	
	Cake, (third excursion,)	78 00	
	Cake, (fourth excursion,)	78 00	
July 24	Raspberry syrup	4 85	
	Coffee and tea	2 30	
	Lemons and cartage	14 25	
	Cutlery	2 00	
	Citric acid	5 50	
	Ice hatchet	1 00	
July 26	Stationery	50	
	Badges	14 50	
	Ribbons for news-boys	13 60	
	Coffee urn	17 30	
July 27	Barge and wharfage	101 00	
	Band	45 00	
	Sandwiches, (fifth excursion,)	127 50	
	Ice cream	70 00	
	Milk	5 00	
	Cake	68 75	
	Labor on barge	6 00	
	Waiters and steward	26 50	
	Life-boat and two hands	8 00	
	Printing cards	7 35	
	Car-fare for children	37 56	
	Dinners for Police	7 00	
	Extra boat-hire	2 00	
	Cartage	6 00	
	Medicines	8 00	
	Petty cash on excursion	8 85	$2,680 06

FOR RELIEF.

SPECIAL RELIEF.

July 9	Five Points Missionary	$25 00
July 11	Thirteenth Ward Missionary	20 00
	Fans and cartage	7 88
	Five Points Missionaries	18 00
	Relieving Kitner family	2 00
July 14	Thirteenth Ward Mission	4 80
July 26	For Mrs. H., special contribution	15 00
	For the twins, special contribution	5 00
July 27	For the twins, special contribution	20 00
	Total	$117 68

ORGANIZED RELIEF.

East-Side District.

July 27	Medical attendance, Dr. Crampton, 67 visits	30 00
	Medicines, Aug. Hill, Apothecary	12 92
	Medical attendance, Dr. Lang	19 00
	Medicines, J. P. Bliven	6 45
	Undertaker, N. S. Reed	17 00
	Undertaker, Fred. Friese	13 00
	Undertaker, J. H. Munn & Sons	9 60
	Provisions, Otto H. Coop	76 75
	Provisions, Henry Arden	5 75
	Provisions, J. Van Raden & Bro	1 25
	Printing and stationery, Wilbur & Hastings	80 52
	Assisting Superintendent, A. E. Chandler	5 00
	Assisting Superintendent, Mrs. Montanye	4 00
	Incidental expenses	1 20
	Total for ten days	$282 44

West-Side District.

July 24	Printing, Wilbur & Hastings	$59 65
July 27	Provisions, James Nelson & Son	4 89
	Bread and milk, Alex. Ford	11 84
	Medicines, W. M. Thurman, (twenty-nine prescriptions)	11 00
	Undertaker, A. Craig	15 00
	Medical attendance, Dr. Thurman, (thirty cases)	20 50
	Total	$122 88

Down-Town District.

July 27	Printing and stationery, Wilbur & Hastings	$59 65	$582 65

Total disbursements by Treasurer	$3,262 71
Balance in hand	37 29
Total	$3,300 00

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of fund to date	$13,984 31
Drawn by Treasurer	3,300 00
Balance in hands of TIMES Cashier	$10,684 31

The Fifth Excursion.

The fifth excursion for poor children, under the auspices of the TIMES, took place on Saturday, and may well be called a perfect success. The little ones who participated in the day's enjoyment were those under the care of the American Female Guardian Society, consisting of the scholars from the Home Industrial Schools. The excursion was to Excelsior Grove, up the Hudson, on the Jersey shore, opposite Yonkers. The barge Sarah Smith, which had been engaged for the occasion, touched at the pier foot of Forty-seventh-street, North River, at 8 o'clock, and the children were taken on board, as follows: Home School, 63 children; School No. 1, 90; School No. 2, (Rose Memorial,) 210; School No. 3, 62; School No. 4, 85; School No. 5, 36; School No. 7, 40; School No. 8, 90; School No. 9, 55; School No. 10, 95, and 36 children taken from the streets. The majority of the children presented a clean and neat appearance, but there was a very large number whose faces showed that they had not seen water lately, and whose clothing was nothing but a collection of rags. However, as each child stepped on board, its face seemed to brighten up with pleasure, and they all scampered upstairs to play and dance on the upper deck.

The barge started at about 9 o'clock, and the pleasures of a voyage up the Hudson were enjoyed. The Palisades, with their beautiful leafy covering, possessed much interest for some of the older children who had never seen a grove of trees. When about half-way up, the manager blew his whistle on the upper deck, and soon had all the children around him like a swarm of bees. They were told that they must go downstairs, one at a time, to receive a sandwich and a glass of lemonade, and the next half hour was spent in giving out this portion of the refreshments for the day.

At 12 o'clock the barge arrived at the park, to the great delight of every child on board, and, after being helped to a piece of cake each, the gang-planks were shoved out and all went ashore in an orderly manner. The next few hours were spent in various ways. Some went for a ramble in the woods, to gather ferns, oak leaves and flowers, while others took possession of the "scups" or played "Copenhagen," and other childlike games. The band was stationed in the pavilion, and played for the children to dance. A spring of clear, cold water was discovered by some of the youthful explorers, and the good news soon spread through the crowd, and mugs were in great demand. Among the children present were many who had never been outside the City before, and the country seemed a new world to them, too wonderful for reality almost. Even at the grove these little children were too timid to run and play as the others did. Quietly they walked around, examining the rocks, trees, "scups," &c., as if they were in a land of fairies. It seemed as if their little hearts were ready to burst with joyfulness. Two of these little one, who had scarcely seen anything brighter than a tenement-house attic, were found in the morning entirely nude, and their parents, lying on the floor of the miserable room, in a beastly state of intoxication. The teachers pleaded to the parents, that the little ones might be permitted to go, and, after several growls and oaths, they finally said they could go just where they pleased. The teachers then gathered their tattered garments together and made them as neat as they could. On coming home they, with tears in their eyes, thanked their teachers for caring for them, and the good gentlemen and ladies and happy little boys and girls who had furnished the money through the medium of the TIMES to give them a day's enjoyment in the country.

At about 3½ the manager gave the signal for returning, and the little ones, without hesitation, returned to the landing and prepared to embark for home. As each child went on board it was furnished with a ticket for ice-cream, and soon after the start homeward the "serving out" commenced, and in half an hour each one was seated, quietly sipping ice-cream as if it were something of great value.

During the return trip the manager of the excursions was summoned to the upper deck of the boat, where he was soon surrounded by a crowd, in the midst of which a little pale-faced lame boy, Henry Hoffman, aged eleven, was supported by some of the lady teachers on a high bench, while he delivered the following address, his piping, childish voice and diminutive form contrasting oddly with the tall, strong man he spoke to. He said:

"SIR: Please accept the thanks of the children of the Home Industrial Schools for the pleasant excursion which the NEW-YORK TIMES, its staff and contributors have given us through you. We shall all be better boys and girls for this day's play in the woods. May God bless and reward the kind friends who have given us so much more than a cup of cold water today, and spare them many years to make the poor children of New-York happy. Now, boys and girls, let us give three cheers for the NEW-YORK TIMES and all its kinds contributors."

The cheers were given with a hearty goodwill, after which the manager spoke as follows in reply: "Boys and girls: I am sure that if the ladies and gentlemen who contributed the money I have spent today for your entertainment were only here, they would be disposed to give us a good deal more. This is the fifth time we have taken out children on these picnics We have tried our best to make you happy, and through these excursions to infuse a new life into you all. As you grow, the associations to which they have given rise will accompany you, and convince you that there are those in New-York City who are mindful of the comforts of your body as of the care of your souls. We may never again see you, but your conduct today shows that you are good tractable boys and girls, and that this experiment of ours is a success. We hope to see it continue. We hope to see other newspapers and other institutions lend a helping hand, and give life and activity to the charity of our citizens, which only wants an opportunity to exhibit itself. We hope you will all go home happy and be good boys in the future. And now good-by all."

The barge arrived at the dock soon after 6 o'clock, and the work of disembarkation commenced, the children leaving by schools, each teacher having found all her scholars and placed them in proper position. On leaving the boat the children sung several of the songs which they are taught in the schools. Not an incident of a disagreeable nature marred the pleasure of the day. All enjoyed themselves, and returned home delighted. Drs. Thoms, of the Nautical School, T. G. Holmes and Bayles, volunteered their services as physicians and surgeons for the day.

Among the teachers who assisted the TIMES staff were Mrs. Seymour, Miss Moore, Mrs. L. D. Ely, Miss Fannie Allen, Mrs. Jenny Cronk, Miss Williams, the two Misses Haviland, Miss O. Wendower, Miss E. Handlin, Miss M. Coventry, Miss E. Locke, Miss M. Keyser, Miss E. Scott, Miss F. McDowell, Miss Ella Hosford, Miss M. A. Bowson, Miss J. A. Van Nostrand, Miss S. B. Tripp, and Miss F. Kerr. The following of the Board of Managers of the Guardian Society were present: Mrs. S. M. Ambler, Mrs. J. Bayliss, Mrs. Brush, Mrs. H. C. Houghton, Mrs. E. S. West. Rev. F. W. Herring, of the Seventeenth-street M. E. Church, was also among the guests.

Sunday Among the Times Proteges—Interesting Scenes and Incidents.

Could the generous donors of the TIMES Fund accompany the reporters on their daily visits, and witness the amount of good effected by the judicious use of their contributions, while receiving the thanks of the recipients, they would feel amply repaid for their thoughtfulness of others.

The pleasing duty of revisiting some of the TIMES' little invalids, yesterday, resulted in the most satisfactory evidence of the benefits conferred on them, both morally and physically. Where sickness had prevailed and death seemed imminent on the first visit, yesterday's inspection disclosed the returning bloom of health and strength, and hearts that poverty's darkening shadow had well nigh closed to all sweet influences, were opened with a frankness and confidence all but marvelous. One care-worn mother exclaimed: "God bless yez all; but whatever made you think of the likes o' us livin in such a hot hole as this? Sure, only for yez the little one'd a been dead an' gone. Can't I go to one of the picnics and take the baby along? Sure there's many a night I've had to walk the street wid the boy in me arms every night, and when I bring the little fellah in he cries an cries, an' I have to take him out agin an' stay till mornin wid him." Many of the mothers of these little waifs relate similar experiences, and a walk through the densely populated wards referred to at any time of night will fully corroborate their pitiful story. Another mother asked the reporter what society it is that takes so much interest in their children, for her little boy has been an invalid some time and her labor alone had secured medical attendance, remedies and such poor nourishment as the indigent can command, until her slender means became exhausted and the feeble child had been without either medical advice or proper food for three or four months, until discovered and relieved by a TIMES visitor. It may readily be inferred that the poor woman had no idea of the source whence her recent benefactions flowed, for when she discovered that the TIMES had sought her and administered relief, she could not comprehend it, and exclaimed again and again, "The TIMES! The TIMES! and what's that, a new society?" No, my good woman, it's a newspaper that's printed every day, and one of the gentlemen who has it printed, said one day that it was too bad to see the poor children kept shut up day after day in the hot tenement-houses, while the rich people went to the country and staid all the summer; so the rich people read this in the paper, and they sent this gentleman a whole lot of money, and told him to spend it for the poor people, and he is doing so. Some of that money buys the milk that you are getting every day for your little boy, and it pays for the medicine that is helping to make him well, and it will help you to take him on the excursion next Thursday."

With large, starting eyes, the wondering woman listened, and suddenly throwing her apron over her head, she pressed her afflicted darling closer to her throbbing heart, and swaying to and fro with her pent-up emotions, finally burst forth in a sobbing strain of benedictions that was truly overwhelming. At last her gratitude assumed a calmer expression, and she begged to be allowed, through the reporter, to say, "That such goodness from strangers was more than she had ever heard or even dreamed of before, and that God would surely never let them or their little ones know by experience the bitter sufferings of the poor."

Turning from these benedictions of the adults, the children who went on the excursion Saturday last must not be forgotten. Wherever the reporters went they were recognized by the little ones, and their gratitude was often expressed in the most grotesque language, while their ideas of enjoyment were highly entertaining, and their recognition of rural scenes and their domestic concomitants were extremely ludicrous. One flaxen-haired little girl was asked what she saw in the country, and she replied that she saw a "great big red goat that said moo! and its horns growed out so," illustrating with her tiny arms the position of a cow's horns. Another little one, on being asked what she had to eat said, "O, lots o' things." "Well, but can't you tell me some of them; did you eat bread and meat, or drink soup or tea—what did you eat?" "I eated sunwiches and sweet snow, an' drinked sour-sweet soup that was ever so good, an' I wish I could have some more," with a sigh from deep down in her little heart. A roughish boy of some ten years ran joyously up to the reporter, exclaiming, "Ain't I glad you give me a ticket for the picnic!"

"So you went to the picnic, did you? And what did you do?"

"I eat and drunk as much as I could, and then I layed on the grass and tried to go asleep, but something kept jumpin up in the water like a fish, and I thought I'd try to ketch it."

"I didn't know you had any fishing lines and hooks; how could you go a fishing?"

"Well, you see I found one of them long things the ladies wears on their heads, and I took and tied little bits of it together, and twisted it into a string, and one of the teachers gived me a hairpin and bended it like a fish-hook, and then I got some o' these here snails for a bait and I tried to get the fish that way, but I couldn't, and then I throwed some o' my sanwich in the water, but it wouldn't come no more. When I get a man I'll buy a fishin' rod and ketch fish for the people what gived us the picnic; won't they buy 'em if I do? I'm awful glad they took us!" Another little lad gave such a wholesale answer to the question of his enjoyment, that he was asked to specify what pleased him most of all, and his reply was, "What that big man said when he told us that the big bugs liked us if we was poor, and wanted to help us be good. I'll be good now, so when I git big mebbe some of 'em might take me in a big store to work like Sammie Parks does; cos if they think so much of us now, they'd help a feller when he's big, like the man what talked to us." They were all assured that the kindness they had experienced Saturday would not end with the picnic, but if any of them were to get sick they would also be taken care of by the "big man" and his contributors.

One of the TIMES representatives yesterday visited a large number of the cases that had previously come under his notice, in order to observe the working of the relief system now organized. In almost all the cases of aged persons the relief furnished has been of great benefit, and those who were last week sinking from want of proper nutriment and care yesterday presented a far more animated appearance than when the writer first visited them. These aged persons expressed their thanks for what had been done, and received assurances that in case of necessity that would not be forgotten in the future.

One case of a sick child was very gratifying. The writer, while passing along Stanton-street, about a week ago, noticed an infant in a nurse's arms. The appearance of death seemed stamped on the little one's face, which was so emaciated as to appear like that of a mummy, except in color. The writer thought the case beyond hope, but on reflection resolved to find out what could be done for it. On attempting to converse with the nurse girl he found she could not understand a word of English, and it was with some difficulty be ascertained the parents' address. Calling there, he learned that the child had been given up by the physician about fourteen days previous as a hopeless case, and the parents had been ordered to give the infant brandy, "in order to keep up its strength." This order had been carried out to a far greater extent than was necessary, and the only wonder was that the child had lived so long. The writer asked the mother whether she would accept the services of the TIMES physician, and for a long time she refused, although informed that it would be no expense to her. Appealing to her feelings as a mother, the writer gave her the address of Dr. Lang, and requested her to take the child at once to the doctor. Anxious for the child, the mother visited the physician's residence twice, and the second time succeeded in finding him at home. The doctor almost looked upon the child as a hopeless case, but prescribed for it, at the same time discontinuing the brandy. For twenty-four hours the infant hovered between life and death, after which time it began to receive nutriment, which it had formerly refused and rejected. Gradually each day last week the little babe began to improve, and yesterday presented every sign of ultimate recovery. As yet it is weak, as it had literally been reduced to mere skin and bone; but as it both feeds and sleeps well, there seems to be but little doubt of its final restoration to health. The parents thanked the writer for the interest he had taken in the case, and the contributors of the TIMES for furnishing him with the means of aiding their child.

During the visitation of those houses where the children had been merely suffering in the first stages from the effects of the heat, the writer was pleased to find that they had all recovered, and were playing about. A few, who had been very sick, had suffered from slight relapses, owing to the return of the heated term; but a simple dose of medicine had put them all right again. The miasma arising from the pestilential vapors of the localities where they reside is almost sufficient to counteract all the efforts made by the physicians; and when large families live in cramped-up rooms, where the mother has, during the whole week, and late into Saturday night, to earn a living by washing and ironing, the artificial added to the natural heat is enough to breed every kind of disorder, especially in very young children who cannot run into the streets and play. The very atmosphere of these crowded rooms yesterday seemed to be poisonous, to say nothing of the effluvia from imperfect drainage and stagnant pools in the narrow court-yards. "But what can poor folks do?" is very often asked when a remark of this kind is made by a visitor; "the rents are so high, and we must live somewhere." And as every dollar is equal to ten loaves of bread for the children, the parents naturally consider more of that dollar in choosing their residence than, perhaps, of the health of the little ones.

The West-Side District—Report of Rev. A. Wiswall, Superintendent.

But very few of the former residents of the Fifth and Eighth Wards have any idea of the amount of squalor, suffering and sickness which exists in that once bright neighborhood where so many of our merchant princes and ladies of fashion passed their happy childhood. Many dwellings which were once occupied by the rich, from long neglect and abuse have become little more than dilapidated rookeries, while damp basements, poorly-ventilated closets, attics and subcellars, which were never intended for habitation, have been filled to overflowing with human beings. This is fearful to contemplate in the case of adults; for very few grown people are able to withstand the attacks of disease which seems to lurk in every nook and corner of these pest-houses, but how much more dreadful is it when children, whose delicate systems are subject to every influence of the atmosphere, are compelled to live in these noisome dens from their infancy.

There are many diseases which are common to almost all children, but when the little sufferers, with constitutions impaired by neglect and want, are obliged to do battle with these grim destroyers in the stifling atmosphere of a damp, over-crowded room, without proper food, without proper care, without medical treatment, what is more natural than death? The thirteen hundred children who perished in our midst in about one week, a short time since, answer this question but too plainly. The efforts which have recently been made through your instrumentality to alleviate the sufferings and save the lives of the little ones who still live in the "West-side District," have been attended with results which must be gratifying to all who take an interest in this noble work. During the past week over one thousand poor families have been visited by the members of St. John's Guild, and nearly fifty cases of severe illness and suffering have received medical treatment, nourishing food and other relief, but two of this number have died, and these two were children past all hope of recovery before they were found by the visitors. All the rest are now well, or speedily recovering.

Inclosed you will find the bills of the doctor, the druggist, the grocer, the baker, the printer and the undertaker. All of which I have carefully examined and found correct.

An Amusing Attempt to Get Up a Greeley Campaign Club in Litchfield, Conn.

Mammoth printed posters pasted on dead-walls and fences, and disfiguring the trunks of trees on the roadside, recently attracted the attention of the good citizens of Litchfield township, Conn. These bills advertised a grand Greeley and Brown rally at the Court-house, to take place on last Monday, the 22d instant, at 8 P. M. It was also announced that a Greeley and Brown Campaign Club would then and there be formed. This has always been a strong Democratic neighborhood, among the most prominent of the Democrats being Judge Seymour, a cousin of the Ex-Governor of New-York. Everybody was in anticipation of something remarkable in the way of a political gathering in that region. But the time for the grand rally arrived and nobody came. A man who acted as a sort of Committee of Arrangements seized the rope of the Court-house bell and rang it. Ding-dong! clang! ding-dong! clang! went the bell, but not a soul responded.

Some antiquated dames in the village put their heads out of their windows, and ejaculated, "what on airth is the matter; Laird a marcy, is somebody's house a fire." A few well-preserved veterans of the wars with England hobbled out to divine the cause of the uproar, but learning what it was all about, put back to their homes in disgust. Store-keepers and other inhabitants of the place cast furtive glances in the direction of the Court-house, envious to know what sort of a meeting was there, but they did not go, apparently fearing to be counted by their fellow-citizens as Greeleyites. At length the bell-ringing ceased, the bell-ringer becoming tired out by his protracted efforts. After resting a while he began again. The editor of the *Sentinel* the Democratic organ of the township, then appeared upon the scene. This gentleman, by the way, remarked upon hearing of the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore, that "he didn't know whether to call it murder or suicide." About a dozen village urchins also gathered around the Court-house, some of them being sent there by curious parents. Finally three Democrats put in an appearance, and they were followed by twelve Republicans, making sixteen persons in the hall when the meeting was called to order. The majority of the Republicans were wags, who went to look and enjoy the mortification of their opponents.

Mr. Roberts was elected Chairman. He became so impressed with the ridiculous aspect of the meeting that he made a mock address to those present, and changing from mirth to anger at the great fizzle, he gave vent to his disgust by abusing the Liberal candidates, saying, that in his opinion "Brown ought to be hanged and Greeley d——." The formation of a Greeley Campaign Club was then enacted, and Dr. Henry and Col. Wessis, two pronounced Grant men—who, of course, would not accept—were placed in nomination for President and Vice-President. Finally, an attempt was made to get up a tableau illustrative of the "bloody chasm."

One of the Greeleyites was to represent the North, and a "six-footer" negro, named Paiph, the South. Paiph got angry, and would not shake hands as he was required to do, and the meeting adjourned and went away to "liquor up." The editor of the Republican paper of the township was waited upon and implored to keep quiet about the "grand rally," which he has done out of compassion to the participants. Some of the citizens of Litchfield, however, thought it was too good a joke to keep, and have narrated the facts about the matter to the TIMES.

Charitable Bequests by a Georgian.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, July 26.

Hon. J. J. Kelly, who died in Savannah a few days ago, left a large estate to the various charitable societies with which he had been connected during his life. The following was the disposal of his property by his will: Lots and improvements fronting on St. James'-square, to the Union Society of Savannah, valued at $35,000; house and lot corner of Liberty and Jefferson, valued at $20,000, to the Hibernian Society; 5,000 shares of Central Railroad stock, and 5,000 shares Atlantic and Gulf Railroad stock, to Hibernian Society; $12,000 to a lady in New-York City; 50 shares Central Railroad stock, to the Orphans of St. Joseph's School, and a house and lot to the Marine Hospital, besides several smaller benefactions.

Services at the Russian Chapel.

The chapel of the Russian Embassy in Second-avenue, which has been closed for the past four months, in consequence of the absence of Rev. Father Bjerring in St. Petersburg, was reopened yesterday morning. The Liturgy of St. Chrysostom was intoned, after which prayers were said for the Emperor of Russia and the President of the United States. The little edifice was filled with a fashionable assemblage, including the new Russian Ambassador, Baron de Offenberg, and the Russian and Greek Consul Generals resident in this City. Father Bjerring wore for the first time, beside the usual vestments, a massive gold chain and crucifix, presented to him by the Cabinet of the Emperor before he left the Russian capital for New-York.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

W. J. Lawson, alias Nimothy, residing at No. 18 Roosevelt-street, fell off the roof of his residence, yesterday morning, and was instantly killed.

Edward Clark, seven years old, residing in Twenty-third-street, fell into the East River at the foot of Twenty-third-street, yesterday, and was drowned.

John Cronin, fourteen years old, fell from the royal top gallantmast head of the ship Messenger, lying at Pier No. 14 East River, yesterday evening, and was fatally injured.

Officer Delaney, of the Mounted Squad, while pursuing an escaped prisoner last evening, was thrown from his horse in Fifth-avenue, and seriously injured.

James Reilly, of No. 145 First-avenue, who was drunk on Saturday night, was found dead in the yard of his residence yesterday morning, evidently having fallen out of the window.

Jonathan Thompson, of No. 277 Water-street, was accidentally shot in the thigh by an unknown boy, at the corner of James-slip and South-street, yesterday morning.

Notwithstanding the fact that an order was issued proclaiming a strict enforcement of the Excise Law yesterday, it was but little observed. A man wanting a drink could generally get it by walking a few yards.

The Russian Consul-General at this port, Mr. Bodisco, and the Vice-Consul, Mr. Scanitze, have received decorations of the order of Wladimoir from the Emperor of Russia, in recognition of their services when the Grand Duke Alexis visited this City.

During a fight at No. 559 Greenwich-street last night, Michael Luny stabbed James Gracie in the thigh. Peter McKenna, while separating the men, was severely stabbed in the hand by Gracie. Both were arrested and locked up.

A meeting of prominent Italians took place last evening at No. 35 Houston-street, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the unification of Italy. An Executive Committee was appointed to report on the matter.

Thomas O'Brien, of Newark, N. J., who was lying at the corner of West and Cortlandt streets, yesterday morning, in a drunken stupor, and on being awakened by Officer Reinhard Schneider, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, attempted to stab the officer three times. He was held for trial at the Tombs, by Alderman Plunkitt.

BROOKLYN.

The liquor-stores of Brooklyn were hermetically sealed yesterday, as the effect of Chief Campbell's order of Saturday.

Edward Gibson was arrested, Saturday night, on a charge of stealing two horses and sets of harness from Daniel F. Wilson.

Commissioner Corr's condition took a favorable turn early Sunday morning, and he was reported gradually improving all day yesterday. Strong hopes of his ultimate recovery are now entertained.

No. 569 Grand-street, the residence of Mrs. Crawford, who is absent in the country, was found on her return late Saturday night to have been entered by thieves and robbed of a quantity of wearing apparel.

At 12 o'clock Saturday night John Daily and Patrick Welsh, fellow-boarders at the corner of Hudson-avenue and Plymouth-street, quarreled about a trivial matter, and during the altercation Welsh stabbed Daily three times in the thigh and once in the forehead. The wounds are not dangerous. Welsh was not arrested.

LONG ISLAND.

Horace Greeley has engaged board at East Hampton, close to the quarters of Senator Blair. Mr. Greeley is to deliver the annual address before the Suffolk County Agricultural Society.

Joel Raynor, resident of Greenport, mate of the schooner E. M. Duffield, was drowned in the Connecticut River last Thursday. His age was twenty-five. He leaves a wife and two children.

The Methodist Ministers of Long Island have formed an organization for mutual benefit and social and spiritual improvement. The next meeting will be held at Binghamton in September.

On Saturday afternoon the dead body of a woman, with a child tightly clasped in her arms, was found on Thimble Island, near the Sound. They were dressed in what seemed to be bathing costumes, and the belief is that they were drowned from some watering-place. They could not have been in the water more than a day. The woman was apparently twenty-five years of age and the child two.

STATEN ISLAND.

Over two hundred fishermen, from New-York and Brooklyn, were on the fishing grounds around Staten Island yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

The barber-shops of Elizabeth were closed yesterday, the Common Council having passed an ordinance closing them upon the Sabbath, and providing a penalty for the violation of the ordinance.

James Hussy, a lad, fifteen years of age, was drowned while bathing in a quarry-hole at Cambridge-avenue and South-streets, in the Third Precinct, Jersey City, on Saturday evening. The body was recovered and taken to the Morgue to await the action of the County Physician.

LAND SLIDE.

An Avalanche at Pittsburg—Several Houses Demolished—Narrow Escapes from Death.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Dispatch, July 26.

One of those catastrophies which are peculiar to certain portions of our city, occurred on Second-avenue, opposite the Gas-works, yesterday afternoon. An immense body of earth and heavy rock, amounting to thousands of tons, which had been loosened by the recent rains, was suddenly precipitated down the hill-side, demolishing the rear portion of three occupied buildings, and leveling to the ground two brick structures that had just been erected. It is almost a miracle that the affair did not result in a dreadful calamity.

It appears that the hill on the north side of the avenue and opposite the Gas-works had, some time ago, for better protection, been cut away almost perpendicularly, and what was considered a substantial stone wall was erected vertically against the face of it, in order to keep the earth and rocks in that position, and to arrest any *débris* that might otherwise be thrown down. The recent heavy rains had thoroughly softened the earth behind this wall for a considerable distance back of it, owing partly to the fact that there was not sufficient drainage for the water that escaped from the hill. For some days past the occupants of the neighborhood have had their fears for the safety of the wall, and yesterday morning Mrs. Durrington, a widow, who keeps a small grocery store at the front of the hill, apprehending an avalanche, sent word to Building Inspector Reed to come down and examine the hill and also the condition of the row of buildings which had been erected by Mr. John Mullen. Mr. Reed, after visiting the spot, gave it as his opinion that there was no immediate danger, but said he would notify Mr. Mullen to have his buildings secured by props, against any emergency. It was but a short time after the building inspector left when the slide occurred. Mrs. Dorrington and her three children had just finished their dinner in their back building, and had gone into the store when the crash came, the wall gave way and a terrible avalanche of earth and rock came crushing down, burying the rear buildings of the occupied houses, and demolishing two of Mr. Mullen's new houses. Mr. James Thomas and Mr. Samuel Felder occupied the other two houses, the back buildings of which were destroyed, and in anticipation of the danger their families had fortunately kept in the front part of their houses so that there was no person injured by the occurrence. Mr. Mullen's loss will be about $3,000, and the destruction of other property will foot up nearly an equal amount. There is still danger of other extensive slides in this locality.

One of the Tribune's "Defaulters Under Grant."

From the Newburg Journal, July 27.

The *Tribune* publishes a list of ninety-one names of men who have been prosecuted as defaulters since President Grant came into office, claiming that this "is a very incomplete list of public robberies and defalcations under the present Administration." This list includes several who are now Mr. Greeley's warm friends, some who were never public officers at all, and the most of whom were appointed before President Grant came into office. In this list we find this paragraph:

Ezra Farrington, Revenue Inspector in New-York, arrested in January, 1870, on a charge of having falsely gauged 5,536 gallons of whisky with intent to defraud the revenue; held in $5,000 bail.

This is the second or third time that the *Tribune* has seen fit to print, in similar connection, the name of the Postmaster of Newburg, and it is about time it should be set right in the matter. No man of the name of Ezra Farrington, so far as we can ascertain, has ever held a revenue appointment in New-York, and none of that name has been arrested. But Ezra Farrington of Newburg, being a prominent Republican and well known in political circles through the State, the *Tribune* has seen fit to give his name to a gentleman of its own kidney, who was once a revenue officer, and who had the misfortune to be arrested and held on the very charge named in the *Tribune*.

Mr. Ebenezer W. Farrington, of New-York City, who never voted anything but a Democratic ticket, was appointed a revenue officer by Andrew Johnson; was arrested on the charge named by the *Tribune* in 1870, and was held to bail. And this same Ebenezer W. Farrington is now a Greeley-shrieker of the first water, a member of the Greeley and Brown Club in his Ward, and can be heard, seven days in the week, piping his loudest for the Greeley-Tammany ticket.

It is proper, and only just to him, to state that the charges against E. W. Farrington were never proven, the case being dismissed by the Government without calling a witness. E. W. F. claimed that the whole case against him was a conspiracy by others to black-mail him.

How a Clergyman Carried His Point.

A correspondent of the Exeter (N. H.) *News-Letter* gives some reminiscences of a religious society that was formed in Kingston, in that State, in 1725. This society was Congregational, and most of its members objected to the use of the church by any of different belief. One Sunday morning, Rev. Daniel Tewksbury, a confirmed Baptist, took his position in the pulpit, which was surrounded by a few of the more liberal-minded members of the society, armed with sled stakes. About the time services usually commenced, the pastor, Rev. John Turner, entered, followed by a large party of his supporters, and as they advanced up the aisle the men around the pulpit grasped their weapons more firmly; but instead of attempting to enter the pulpit, Mr. Turner mounted the seat in the front pew, gave out a hymn, which his choir at once sang; and with scarcely a second's intermission he went through with prayer, sermon and benediction, Mr. Tewksbury sitting in mute surprise, with no chance to make a beginning.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Republic from Liverpool.—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, James Finlay, Richard Clarke, Miss Littlewood, Mrs. Elizabeth Kimpton, Miss Robertson, Miss Bouvier, Mrs. Tufts and servant, Miss Talman, Mrs. Rogers and servant, Mr. Barkdull, Gilbert Potter, Jr., N. W. Bumstead, Mr. Ralph, A. B. Maxim, E. H. Fish, Mrs. Fish, C. Benedict, A. C. Benedict, Miss Harriet Benedict, Mrs. John Bailey, Mrs. Lakey and son, Miss Patten, W. E. Gilbert, Henry Spalding, W. Bonney, Geo. H. Tilden, Geo. McDade, Miss S. E. McDade, Theo. E. Ovington, Mrs. Ovington, Miss Mary Ovington, J. F. Desmazes, Mrs. Desmazes, Miss Lucy Desmazes, Miss Edith Desmazes, Wm. Carpenter, J. D. Brebner, F. H. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Miss J. D. Smith, Mr. Crawford, Fulton Paul, Wm. Bairdain, Thos. Reid, Mrs. Reid and son, Miss Fanny Liscombe, Mr. Fellowes and servant, Mr. Fellowes, Jr., Miss Fellowes, Mr. Blackinton, wife and servant, Miss Blackinton, Abe Meyer, Gilbert Potter, S. B. Giddings, F. G. Nichols, H. S. Hewson, Rev. Dr. Talmage, wife and son, A. H. Steen, Mr. Andrews, Capt. F. Sherwood, John Snedicor, A. Gripp, Fred. Renal, John Renal, Jas. A. Casserly, L. D. Newell and wife, Miss Lizzie Coit, Mrs. Fitzgerald, J. D. Bird, C. W. Hurley, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Eisen, M. P. Hayes, Geo A. Telford, P. A. Clark, E. S. Dewing, A. Wesendonck, Jr., Dr. B. W. Spears, Rev. A. D. Robinson, Mr. Gosson, W. H. De Forest and son, Jas. Stuart, Root, Reid, F. T. Parsons, J. P. Howard, H. L. Horton, J. A. Richardson, John Lindley, Rev. Father Duffy, H. Z. Rhoads, Mrs. R. A. S. Janney, Mrs. R. C. Lindley, Miss Clara Lindley, F. Green, J. B. Loveland, F. Platt, W. L. Pomeroy, A. P. Ralph.

In steam-ship Juan, from Aspinwall.—M. C. Keith, J. Provost, R. Harrison, C. Harrison, J. H. Hood, Mrs. E. Knowles, P. Berna, J. Bora, M. Stevan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:55 | Sun sets....7:18 | Moon rises.12:11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...3:00 | Gov. Island.3:49 | Hell Gate...5:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 28.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Republic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool July 18 and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and 453 passengers to H. Sparks. July 21, lat. 51 04, lon. 34 38, passed steam-ship Atlantic, hence for Liverpool; same time saw a bark rigged steamer bound E.; 22d, lat. 49 51, lon. 32 28, passed steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool, for New-York; 25th, lat. 44 29, lon. 54 44, passed a Cunard steamer and bark Geddie, bound W.; 26th, lat. 42 53, lon. 62 18, passed bark Trident, (Br.,) bound W.

Steam-ship Juan G. Meiggs, (Costa Rican,) Stead, Aspinwall July 3, Port Lemon 12th, St. Andrew's 13th, and Kingston 21st, with mdse. and 9 passengers to H. M. Keith. Left at Port Lemon bark Iron Queen, (Br.,) for Roncador; brig San Juan, (Br.,) from Newport, dischg; brig Rapid, for Porto Bello to load for New-York, std. July 8; left at St. Andrew's bark Northwood, for Baltimore, ldg.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Francoma, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Henry, Chester, Penn., in ballast to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Bothnia, (Br.,) Rhodes, Barrow, England, July 8, with railroad iron to Chas. Congreve & Son—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had strong W. and S. W. gales the entire passage.

Bark R. A. Allen, (of Boston,) Tarr, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Geo. De Zaldo, Miller, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Waydell & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Casco, Penny, Tecoluta, Mex., 30 ds., with cedar, mahogany, &c., to L. Brandeis & Co.—vessel to Cartwright & Harrison. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Firdar, (Norw.,) Johnsen, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator June 29 in lon. 38; had light winds through the trades; lost the N. E. trades in lat. 21 N., lon. 55 W.; has been 14 ds. W. from Bermuda, with heavy squall from N. W. and rain.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Farrell, Little River, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to F. A. Higgins.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Sabao, Samson, Virginia.

Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Ferris, Stamford.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

BELOW—Ship Alexander McNeil, Kelleran, Cardiff June 18, with railroad iron to Snow & Burgess. Was boarded July 26, in lat. 41 12, lon. 68, by pilot boat Isaac Webb No. 8.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 28.—Arr. Brig Hattie, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 28.—Arrived steamer South Carolina, from New-York; brig J. W. Spencer, from Boston; schrs. Willie Luce, from Rockport; M. M. Pote, from Boston; Hattie, from Providence.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 28.—Arrived steam-ship Leo, from New-York; schrs. W. C. Moses, from Bath. Sailed schr. Emma Heather, for Camden; brig Jno. Shay, for New-York.

Spoken.

June 21, in lat. 1 N., lon. 29 W., the ship Endeavor, from New-York, for Hong Kong.

June 28, in lat. 9 N., lon. 34 W., the bark Clifton, from Richmond, for Rio Janeiro.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS IS CALLED TO SAMPLES, NOW IN STOCK, OF SILVER-SOLDERED

GERMAN SILVER PLATED WARE,

PREPARED FOR REAL USE, AND NOW BEING INTRODUCED INTO SOME OF THE LARGE HOTELS. THE QUALITY AND SOUNDNESS OF THESE GOODS IS GUARANTEED, MAKING THEM THE MOST DESIRABLE AND CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.

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DUTY OFF TEAS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, AT ALL OUR STORES.

Great American Tea Co.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,

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Have constantly on hand a full assortment, at popular prices. Assortment of parasols the entire season. Silk umbrellas cheaper and better than the English.

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